

University News

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Festival of India in USSR



Indian and Russian youth at Tula, USSR with
Group Leader, Dr R K Pandey of Patna University.



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Opinions expressed in the articles are those of the contributors and do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Association.

Editor :

SUTINDER SINGH

Festival of India in USSR

Pages From My Diary

Supratik Mukherji*

Today as we sit back in our rooms and look out of the windows at the green trees of the college campus and the deserted lonely metalled roads, our minds suddenly go back to those magical days, those fifteen days that we spent at the Soviet Union. It was an experience, beyond compare, beyond anything that we ever expected and today we miss it, as we realise that it was all in the past and so very far away. Everything we saw there impressed us; the people, the houses, the hotels, the trains and just about anything under the sun. The people were so loving, so friendly that we never really felt as foreigners in another country. It was as if we were one of them eating together, dancing together, living together and touring over the Russian Republic. It all seems as a dream. Today we wonder if we would ever go back to the Soviet Union—the great nation with wonderful people, for whom we will always have a place in our hearts. In fact we had become so attached, that the last farewell was over-sentimental. Possibly we would never again see them and that is what added to our grief. We present here all of our experiences of this wonderful and memorable tour of the great nation—experiences without which our tour would have been just another common journey, but with which we today feel happy and reminiscent.

30th June : The feel of the Soviet Union began with the AEROFLOT SU-536 Airbus which we saw standing motionless in the Indira Gandhi Airport. Our Airport formalities were over and we were sitting in the spacious boarding hall of the airport. At 10.10 the public address system blared out its call for the passengers of SU-536 to board the plane. With a nervous smile on our faces and our handbags on our shoulders we walked through the boarding platform and stepped into Soviet comfort. A smiling air-hostess greeted us with ZDRASTUITI—'hello' in Russian.

At 10.30 we felt the vibrations of the engine and soon the purple lights of the runway became blurred as we gained speed. Then with a mighty heave we left the ground of our motherland on our mission of friendship and goodwill. Delhi was soon a dotted sparkling spectacle 15,000 feet below us and that too was gone as we gained height...to... 36,000 feet at 880 km/hr.

1st July : At 12.15 we touched Karachi International airport from which we flew to Tashkent for another four hours. We reached Tashkent at 4.15 IST or 2.00 a.m. Moscow time. After adjusting our watches we prepared ourselves for the final leg of the journey. At 8.15 Moscow time we touched the land of USSR which was to be our home for the next fifteen days.

At Moscow Airport we were greeted by a Youth Group of dancers carrying banners saying "Welcome to Youth Participants of Festival of India". Immaculately dressed pretty girls handed us rose bouquets and then pulled us to join the informal dance with the Russian group. It was all so friendly, so warm and so touching that all our inhibitions vanished and we began to enjoy our grand welcome. We were pleasantly surprised to find our Hon'ble Minister of Sports & Youth Affairs,

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Mrs. Margaret Alva there. Not only did she take part in the symbolic "bread and salt" welcome on behalf of all of us, but she also joined us in the dance.

Then we boarded the bus which took us to the 18-storey hotel—GOSTINICHA ORLANOK or Hotel ORLONOK and what a ride it was—through bare highway flanked by lush green gardens, neatly laid streets, over Moscow River, beside the world famous Moscow University and then the heart of Moscow—HOTEL ORLONOK.

Our rooms were beyond description—it really was VIP treatment. After refreshing ourselves we went to the PECTOPAH—Russian for restaurant to have our lunch. The polished chairs, delicately woven furnishings, the glistening chandeliers, handsome waiters and beautiful waitresses plus of course the grand view of Moscow from the window really was breath taking. The food of course was fit for kings and it was to be so for the next fifteen days.

After lunch we went to Lenin Stadium for seeing the rehearsal of the opening ceremony. Our 4 interpreters Irina, Anya, Slava and Timur accompanied by two officials Anatoly and Sergei took us around the Stadium. After dinner, at 8.30 p.m. we went to the ground floor of the Hotel for the Indo-Soviet Youth Friendship Inauguration. Mrs Alva released a pair of pigeons and inaugurated the meet by cutting the ribbon. Then we gathered in the concert hall where we were treated to Russian dances, folk songs, group songs, ballet and, of course, heavy metal rock show. Then the revolving stage turned to the other side and there we had a regular discotheque ready for us with psychedelic lights, rotary lights and musical fountains. We joined the Russian Youth and danced with them almost an hour and a half. We received from them small souvenirs and cards and gave them some souvenirs in return. It was really a pity saying "DAS WOANVA" to them after the dance was over. We had made so many friends in that short span of 2 hours that when we went to sleep that night their names kept coming back—Helen, Vika, Rozy, Sveta, Igor, Mike, Zavor and so many more—some who knew English, others who didn't but, all of them our friends. We had a language of our own—it was the language of the youth, of smiles, of actions, of touch and of friendship.

We were really surprised about the Russian nights. The sunlight lingers on in the sky till about 11 p.m. and it starts getting brighter around 2 a.m. imagine going to sleep at 10 p.m. or even 11 p.m. when there is not a single street light burning.

2nd July: After the breakfast we went to the Kremlin for rehearsal of the opening ceremony of the Festival of India which Premier Rajiv Gandhi and General Secretary Comrade Mikhail Gorbachov were to inaugurate the next day.

The Kremlin was like something we had never seen before. It is the seat of the CPSU of the Russian Republic and the capital of the Soviet Union. It had the historic cannon, the famous statue of Lenin Leading the Revolution, the Kremlin Hall, the preserved body of Lenin, the Jewish churches with its fine architecture and of course the broken bell which is 4 metre high. We met a group of Soviet youth who had come from each Republic of the Soviet Union, to take part in the inauguration. We rehearsed for the big event and returned to Orlonok. That night we had another session of grand disco dancing. One girl taught us a Chzechoslovak dance, her name was Anushka and yet another student of the Moscow University taught us some break-dancing, his name was Igor.

3rd July: The day of the inauguration. We were in our costumes with the Rajasthani turban. We went to Kremlin and positioned ourselves along the red carpet with our flower-plates waiting for the chief guests to arrive. Exactly at 4.30 the two great leaders arrived with their wives and the slow march began. We showered rose petals as they walked past us. It was a fantastic feeling to watch Rajiv Gandhi, our dynamic Prime Minister, and equally dynamic and handsome Mikhail Gorbachov and their wives from so close. Then the other functions began which included the 'bread and salt' ceremony, the 'Kumbha' ceremony, a speech each by the two heads of governments, ceremonial dance and the planting of trees by the two leaders.

After the inauguration, we went to the Moscow River, where we joined the other members of the Bharathidasan University Singing Troupe. We boarded our barge—The Moskva—250 and thus began our barge-ride up the Moscow River. The barge was decorated true to Indian tradition with balloons, festoons, banners, and mango leaves. On either side of Moscow river, the population of the city had gathered in huge numbers to cheer us. Some of them even moved along with us, we in the barge, they on the road. We never knew their names or even how they looked, but across the waters we established the bridge of friendship. We performed on the barges, loudly cheered by the Moscovites on either side of the River Moscow. We finally disembarked at the Lenin

Stadium jetty where we were given a rousing reception. The crowd embraced us, kissed us and some of them even gave us their personal belongings to keep as souvenirs—bangles, watches, caps, badges, cards, books, bouquets.

We watched the evening programme's proceedings in our rooms on television.

4th July : We were given our allowance money of 75 roubles each and taken to the Kremlin Hall, where we met the leading personalities of the Soviet Union, like Malyshev, one of Rakesh Sharma's companions in the Indo-Soviet Space venture, Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao and Mrs. Margaret Alva. After a grand lunch, we moved to the first floor, where some of us played on the piano. Russian youth who had gathered there immediately broke into a dance.

Then we were taken to Gorky Park. The most picturesque spot of Moscow. Here, amidst hundreds of Russian youth, who had prepared a very festive welcome for us, we were taken to the open air auditorium. We gave some interviews on television and Tass, the Soviet newspaper. Our performances were held in between those of the Russian youth. Thus the youth inauguration programme got over. As a fitting finale the Soviet Youth brought a big model of the globe which they carried on their shoulders and came down to the audience. We joined them in carrying the globe and all around everyone said MIR DRUZBA FESTIVAL—peace, friendship festival. The boat on Moskva River carried us to the bus which took us to Hotel Orlonok where we packed our suitcases and rushed for dinner. After dinner we went to the station to our train—MOLODGVAR DEETS which was to be our travelling home for the next ten days.

The train was like something which we could never imagine. It had air tight doors, carpeted flooring, sun mica walls, magazine closets, temperature indicators, smoke detectors sliding compartment doors, retractable tables, berths with mattress, quilt and pillows, 3 types of lights, radio, and of course a discotheque, a sport room, a video parlour, a movie hall, a conference room and saloon car—it was indeed like a palace on wheels. Scores of Moscovites had come to see us off at the station. Soon it was SPOCKNOI NOICH—good night, for them as Molodgvar deets snaked its way out of Moscow.

5th July : At 7.30 a.m. Moscow time we got down at Tula, the city famous for its SAMOVARS—or

Russian tea kettles. The cold wind hardly dampened our enthusiasm as we found hundreds of Tulaites at the station to receive us. After the usual "bread and salt ceremony" and a speech by our leader the ever smiling Dr. R.K. Pande, we were taken to Hotel Mosckva for breakfast. Then we visited the world famous Tolstoy Farm. Tolstoy's house, which today is a national museum impressed us. Even today there stands the last pen with which Tolstoy wrote his last words. We saw the hen house which is of symbolic value in all of Tolstoy's work. We saw his grave, a simple hump of earth—a contact to the fame of the author of "War and Peace".

After lunch, we went to the Pioneer camp of Tula, a sort of holiday home for children between 7 to 15. We performed there, and later went around the camp. We saw the neatly laid out rooms, libraries, Lenin's room, and dining rooms. In the evening we gave our first official performance of four songs at the Central Park of Tula. Later, we joined the audience to watch Russian artists' performance. They comprised of a singing troupe "AVANTE", a puppet troupe called "METAMORPHOSIS" a magician named Satar and a dancing duo—Marina and Valodev. Here we met some girls who spoke to us in Hindi. We were really touched to hear the language of our motherland, 10,000 kilometers away from home. The last song of the evening was "we shall overcome" in which we joined the Russians on stage. We received a touching farewell at the station—Tula, was wonderful.

6th July : We got up at six to a warm welcome at Oryd. After the usual ceremonies we went to Hotel Rossia. After freshening up we boarded the intourist bus go to the various tourist spots. We went to the Lenin square and placed flowers at the monument. We saw the Victory square and the change of guard at the monument. This monument is dedicated to the soldiers who lost their lives in the Second World War and even till today young boys and girls stand guard in uniform carrying guns used in the war. The guard changes after twenty minutes and a new pair takes over. Just beside this monument is the building which was left unharmed during the war and except for that the whole town was destroyed. And yet today if you go there, there is not a sign of destruction anywhere. Then we went to the monument of the great writer, N.S. Leskovy around which are carved some of his famous characters. From here we went to the war museum where we saw most of those instruments, and artillery and ammunition used during the second world war. Here we saw a unique piece of three dimensional art which depicted a scene of the war.

Part of the picture was painting while the other part was the actual thing in itself, all made so beautifully that you could hardly make out where the wall surface began.

After some shopping we had lunch and then we went to the kindergarden of a Computer factory. It is a boarding and lodging house for children below five with full facilities for sauna bath, gymnasium, traffic training park, medical centre equipped with latest instruments, swimming pool, etc. We also went round the computer factory. Then we went over to the Concert Hall, where we performed for the Oryolons. Metamorphosis and Avanti also performed and so did the dancing duo. Later, we had a grand discotheque where we sang popular Hindi disco numbers. Girls came to dance with us and soon we were all moving to the beat of the electric drums and brass guitars. It was a highly tired bunch of us that came back to the station that night—Oryol, we will miss you.

7th July : We got up at 8 a.m. and looked out at Stary Oskol. We were received by the Local Komsomol Secretary. We put up at Hotel Russ and after breakfast we went to the largest steel factory of Europe. Donning red helmets we went around.

After our tour of the factory, we performed in the concert hall and returned to the hotel. We went out for shopping and had a nice chat with some Russian shop-keepers who knew broken English. At 4 p.m. we left for a tractor factory called Staroskolski zavod autotroktogo. We received souvenirs and flowers and gave a performance at the factory auditorium. After dinner we walked down the lane to the open air theatre through a kilometre thick surging mass of humanity. We inched our way through the crowd who made way for us as best as they could. Our performance here was very well received. Our last song "we shall overcome" moved the whole crowd who joined us and cheered us all along. It was sad leaving the place, people whom we had not even got a chance to speak, just smile and make friends. While we were about to enter the bus, one boy broke through the security and ran up to us and gave us some badges "ETA TOI SOUVENEER". This is your souvenir, he said. We all kissed him and embraced him, until it was time to leave. At least, half the crowd or more had turned up at the station to see us off. Some embraced us, others kissed us while some lovingly wiped the tears off our eyes. We reluctantly got into the train and soon Stary Oskol was behind us—Stary Oskol you were beautiful.

At night we had a disco session with the Russian youth participants who were travelling with us. We acquainted ourselves with them and exchanged addresses. After a long time when we all felt sleepy, we came back to our compartments.

8th July : This morning saw us at Voronezh. After breakfast, we went around the Hotel, which was situated just at the edge of a high cliff. Down below was a natural pond where many people had come for a swim. After lunch, we went for a tour of the city. We saw the Lenin Square and the Tomb of the Eternal Fire where we saw the change of guard. Later, we saw the famous Vonozezh Marionette Theatre. This theatre built after the war is made into three storeys, the top of which has a fully artificial garden with ponds, rock gardens, shrubs and plants. A bird cage of cylindrical construction penetrated the floors and extended from the ground right to the top. Besides the walls had paintings depicting Russian folk life and the main door to the theatre had painted China plates each from a different part of Russia. After this, we went to the kindergarden hospital where we were taken by surprise at the fantastic facilities provided for the little ones. There were optical centres, sauna bath, swimming pools, therapeutic centre, gym, dance hall, all equipped with modern instruments including laser optic technology. After dinner, we went to the concert hall. The cultural programme we put up jointly with the Russian artists attracted a big receptive crowd. We remember an old man who was dancing to every tune that we sang.

Our bus brought us to the overcrowded station—the parting was memorable. So many of us got carried away and the Vorozehites bade us a fond farewell—Voronezh it's hard to say goodbye to you.

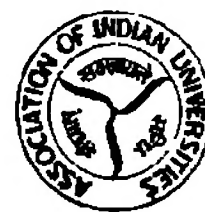
That night we exchanged our traditional costumes with the Russians and what a sight we all were. The merry making continued till midnight.

9th July : At 8.30 the train stopped at Tambov a city which is not only famous for its role in the Great War but also one of the oldest of the Republics of Russia, it is 350 years old. After the usual ceremonies we went to "HOTEL". After breakfast at a nearby restaurant we went for sight seeing around the city. We saw the Lenin's monument, the River Snach beside which was a beautiful park and the Pushkin monument. Then we went to the Ovnastaya Kartinnaya Gallery where we saw some of the finest paintings of Russian Drama and copies of Madonna series. Besides, there were

works of distinguished Russian painters and sculptures like Kanin, Ostnyakin Krasnov, Semenov and many others. After lunch, we went to a chemical factory that manufactures thread, resins, fabrics, plastic and vinyl products. We were very impressed by the electronic control room where you just had to press a button to operate anything anywhere in the whole plant. We also saw the adjoining fish farm, where we enthusiastically fed the fish and even caught two of them for fun. Then we were split into groups of four for a visit to a Russian family. A speedy volga car fitted with all modern amenities carried us to the house of Vladimir and Olga. For the next two hours we enjoyed the company of this young couple who were so accommodating and so friendly. Vladimir is an official in the Komsomol organisation and Olga is a medical student. Both love to sing and play the guitar. Their son, the two year old Dmitri and Vladimir's mother made good friends with us and asked us so many things about our country and our culture. They had prepared a grand dinner for us which included a full steam cooked fish, stuffed capsicum beef and other delicacies. After a round of photography and pleasantaries we left for our evening function. Vladimir and Olga came to hear us perform in the concert hall. We were greeted by a huge crowd at the station that had come with small Indian flags and souvenirs to bid us fare-well. Vladimir was also there and he walked along the platform until the train had gathered enough speed—Tambov were so close to us.

10th July : Our next stop was Penza and sure enough there was the enthusiastic crowd waiting for us at the station at 8.30 a.m. We went to Hotel Lastochka and freshened up for the day. Later, we went to see the Martyr's Tomb and the eternal flame, the Karl Marx square, the victory monument and other monuments. The victory monument was on a large piece of land elevated by steps leading to the central statue of a mother holding a child and protected by an armed soldier. Here we saw the change of guard. Just behind the monument in an enclosure was a book on which was written in gold, the names of those soldiers killed in the war. Then we went to a museum which is the best wooden house of Penza. It is completely made of wood and is a unique piece of architecture. It is called Mozei Narodnogo Tverchestva. This has got beautiful pieces of wood and glass crafts many of them unbelievably realistic. Our next stop was at Ulyanovsk's office. Ulyanovsk was Lenin's father and he held the post of assistant professor when he used that office. There are some of his personal items preserved even today. There we gave

a Television interview following which we returned for lunch. After lunch, the hotel band stepped down and invited us to play a song. The Hindi song soon had the assembled Russians swinging in rhythm. Soon we went to the Labour Camp of Penza. This is a boarding and lodging camp for children studying in high school upto pre-university, where they help the farmers in the fields. There we sang and danced with the students, most of whom knew English. It was hard to say goodbye to them two hours later. After dinner, we went to cultural centre where we performed to a large audience. Here we were present-



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ed with our photographs taken during the day after which we joined our Russian train-mates for "We shall overcome". We left the auditorium with fond memories of the function and laden with the many gifts we got made our way back to the train. A large crowd had collected there to bid us farewell. Our train left Penza early, leaving our goodbye half said and soon we were streaking through the dark Russian night—Penza we'll miss you.

11th July : We found ourselves at Tolyatti station at 8.00 a.m. Hardly did we cross the station after the welcome formalities were over, that we found ourselves in front of the Volga Power Station, which is situated across the river Volga and comprises more than a dozen turbines operating under a water level of 20 metres. This is one of the largest power stations of the Volga river. Tolyatti, our guide told us, was a very young city, about 25 years old. Its main centre is the LADA factory called the USSR Volga Automobile Works, one of the world's largest car factories incorporating 880 km of conveyor belt with each line of 2 km and having a work force of 2 million producing more than four thousand cars a day. We saw the cars in semi-assembled condition slowly moving along the assembly line till the finish. We were later informed that only VIPs and Ministers are allowed inside—we naturally felt elated at this gesture. We performed at the factory auditorium after which we went to hotel "Autovaz" for lunch. After lunch we were taken to the beach and here we wasted no time in getting ready for a swim in the River Volga.

After an enjoyable swim, we went to the YOUTH PALACE, a fantastic structure looking exactly like a ship. The inside was divided into 3 compartments housing a discotheque, a lounge and a snacks restaurant. Here we made friends with many young Russians and soon we were all dancing in the discotheque. Later, we walked down the keel of the ship by a flight of steps into the stage and presented. English, Indian as well as Russian songs.

After dinner at Autovaz we came back to the YOUTH PALACE for the finale 'We shall overcome' with AVANTE. Soon the joyful and enthusiastic Tolyattians were left behind and we sat brooding over the day's events—Tolyatti you were charming.

12th July : "METAMORPHOSIS", the marionette group travelling with us, were very happy this morning because we were entering their city—Saratov. At 8.30 a.m. we reached Saratov. Hand in hand with our Metamorphosis friends we got down to a memorable reception. We stayed at hotel Volga, situated in the beautiful S.M. Kirov Avenue which was restricted to

pedestrians only. The place looked like a fairyland, with ice cream parlours and beautifully decorated seats and roadside cafes. Right across the entrance was a banner saying "Welcome to Saratov, youth of festival of India in USSR". After breakfast we went shopping and bought the famous Saratov wall clock as a souvenir of this wonderful city. We went to the Lenin Square and laid flowers. We were then taken to the River Volga Boat station where we crossed the famous automobile bridge over the river which is 3 km long and crosses over a beach in the middle of the river. It was a beautiful sight, the blue and clear volga and in the middle the yellow patch of sand dotted with hundreds of sunbathers. We came back for lunch and later left for a small Russian village called Generalskoiya. We were wonder-struck at the high standard of living in this village. Neatly laid roads at right angles to each other, beautifully kept parks, street lights, painted houses and every house fitted with ultra modern amenities like room heater, kitchen grillette, fridge, not to mention some houses with cars in garages. It was here that we gave a lengthy 30 minutes interview for the Saratov radio. Here the Volga was just like a marshy canal. Later after dinner at the hotel, we proceeded to the Concert Hall for our performance. Our five songs were very well received. Saratov television gave us wide coverage and it was to a very emotional crowd that we bade farewell that night. Saratov, lovely Saratov, we will "PUCCA"—see you again. We had a meeting in the train with "Metamorphosis" because it was to be the last night together with them. As the night prolonged we became more and more emotional, holding hands, weeping profusely and hardly did not say a word—each moment was precious. Around midnight we assembled in the canteen to celebrate Alexei's birthday.

13th July : It was midnight and all of us with tears of joy wished Alexei a happy birthday. We had a grand tea party, sang and danced to the tunes of AVANTE. It was such a homely, close affair, so touching, so full of warmth. It was only in the early hours of the morning that we went to sleep.

We were woken up by the bearded Markella who was the leader of Metamorphosis. He drew the curtains and there, outside, was the world's tallest statue looking down on us. Standing over 90 metres including the tip of the sword, this marvellous statue of a lady calling her men from behind and leading the path with her sword held high really had us gaping at it in wonder. Soon the train entered Volgograd station. It was 7.30 a.m. when we checked in hotel Ioznaya. Here we met four Indians who were studying engineering, two from Jammu and two from Tamilnadu — we

were so happy to see them. Manavalan and his friend accompanied us to the Martyr's tomb. After seeing the change of guard, we went to the Army Museum, one of the finest collection of World War II remnants, anywhere in the world. Beginning with anti-aircraft guns, missile launches, guns, uniforms, badges, action photographs, the museum also had a display of tanks and aircrafts used in the war. Here at the top we saw a circular painting on the walls, which was 9 metres high and 200 metres in circumference. This painting depicted scenes of the war, partly in 3 dimension and partly in two dimension. Just behind the museum was a building which was destroyed in the war. It is kept as it is even today—in ruins, but a preserved testimonial to the bitter memory of the war.

Later after lunch we went to see the statue of Motherland. What impressed us most was the serenity of the place and, of course, the beautiful statues all around depicting the story of the war. Just below the hill in a cavern burns an eternal fire held by a huge forearm. On the walls are engraved the names of each and every soldier who died in the war. From one end to the other is a gradually rising circular ramp that leads to the road going to the top of the hill at the foot of the statue of Motherland. We returned to the hotel for dinner and then went to the Volga River Steamship jetty. The receptive Russian crowd immediately made us feel at home. We had a long ride in the boat, during which we sang and danced with the Volgogradians. Our songs especially "Atta Uttavu" was greeted with a loud applause. Here we met Sveta who was to be our train-mate for the last few hours. She was a break dancer. We returned to the station with a heavy heart because our trip was almost over. Tearfully we bade farewell to the people of Volgograd and to some of the puppet team members and Satar. Rest of the "Metamorphosis" travelled with us right upto Moscow. The night was spent in merrymaking in the train.

14th July : The full day was spent with the Russians, having seminars and question answer sessions, both on Indian and Soviet life. They taught us puppet dancing, break dancing and how to play Russian Ludo and sing Russian songs. Towards the evening all our enthusiasm came to an end as we got into groups with the Russian and clinging to each other we sat together in their compartments, because the voyage was about to end. That night we mustered up all our energies to have one last dance with our Russian friends. The discotheque in the train reverberated to the sound of happy, yet tearful, friendship. And in this manner we entered Moscow station at 11 p.m. We bade a tear-

ful farewell to the crew of Molodgvar Deets who had taken care of us so well. I remember Olga, Larisa, Kate and of course the Chief Sevgei who came a long way to see us off. We made the slow march back to Orlonok.

15th July : Early in the morning we joined the puppeteers and our interpreters and with them we went for shopping. Later, we saw the famous Metro of Moscow. The stations were much more like palaces, with chandeliers and fountains and of course the fantastic trains travelling at 200 km/hr. We returned to the hotel to have lunch.

Finally, when we boarded the bus we all cried out a loud final goodbye—DASVIDANYA METAMORPHOSIS, goodbye metamorphosis.

All the way to the airport we felt a strange hollow within ourselves, slowly making us realise the unbearable truth that we were about to leave Moscow, about to leave Russia, about to leave our friends in Saratov and the thousands of friends we had made in this great country — the SOVIET UNION.

NOTES

(1) **Bread and Salt Ceremony:** A traditional welcome ceremony in Russia. This comprises a piece of bread, about one foot in diameter and five inches high, with beautiful decorations on it. In the middle is a small cup of china which has salt. This bread would be carried on top of a piece of cloth to the guest who would take out a piece of bread, apply some salt to it and then eat it.

(2) **Komsomol :** Young Communistic League of Russia that has almost 90% of the Russian youth as its members. It is from the Komsomols, that the Communist Party selects its members depending on the qualification and the service record of the individual.

3. **Pioneer and Labour Camp :** Children upto the age of fifteen spend their summer holidays at pioneer camps where homekeeping and other arts and crafts are taught to them. They stay in log cabins which have beautifully decorated interiors and have all modern facilities. They have libraries, trophy room, Lenin's rooms, central dining halls, chicken and rabbit houses, parks and gardens, all of which they themselves take care of. Besides this young pioneers are taught to speak in English and are acquainted with the various countries of the world and their culture.

During the summer, the children of the older age group go to Labour camps, where they help the farmers in cultivating the land and sowing the seeds. And when the harvest time comes, they help in harvesting the crop. Labour Camps are thus like agricultural schools where boys and girls are taught about the various crops and their cultivation.

4. **Lenin Square :** Every city has a Lenin Square that comprised of a huge piece of cemented absolutely raised dais in the centre. In some squares there were rows of flower beds just beside the dais. In the centre of the dais was a high rectangular block on which was mounted the statue of Vladimir Ilych Lenin, the leader of the Revolution.

Moscow — An Intimate Portrait

R.K. Pandey*

The three stage Festival of India in U.S.S.R. at Moscow, Leningrad and Tashkent inaugurated by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India at Moscow on 3rd July '87 was an outstanding event in the friendship of India and USSR. Festivals of Indian culture in foreign countries have already been held. But this festival has surpassed them all. The organisers have done their best to ensure that the friendly Soviet people are given every opportunity to get to know the history and culture of both the countries. The youths of India have visited USSR and USSR youths will visit India.

The Festival of India in USSR, popularly known as youth programme, has been held at three stages—the first from 1st July '87 to 15th July '87 at Moscow, the second from 16th July '87 to 31st July '87 at Leningrad, and the third at Tashkent from 2nd September to 17th September '87. More than 500 youths of India have moved in the different parts of USSR and now know so many things about Soviet culture, economy, political systems, etc. I participated in the first stage i.e. the main opening of the festival on 3rd July at Moscow. The objective of this article is to record some of the impressions about MOSCOW and its citizens.

Indo-Soviet Friendship

Indo-Soviet friendship is very old. During the course of our visit it was revealed that a brave Russian Traveller-Afanasy Nikitin, made a journey to far-off India in 15th century. In the 19th century, the talented Russian actor and producer Gerasim Levedev helped the Ganguli Theatre in Calcutta acquire firm professional roots. More recently, the Russian born painter Svyataslav Roerich, married to the Indian actress Devika Rani, has been equally honoured and respected both in his country of birth and in India, his country of adoption. His father Nikolai Roerich a famous painter and educationist lived in India for many years. Now many Indians are studying in USSR and USSR youth are working in India.

But the best thing about the Indian Festival is that

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of the Youth Contingent.

the youths of India have travelled to every nook and corner of the USSR, the largest country of the world. Its territory is about 22.4 million square kilometres. The distance from the eastern to the western borders of the USSR is more than 9,000 kms. and from northern to the southern borders more than 4,500 kms. Our group covered the main Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republics (R.S.F.S.R.). This Republic is called the heart of USSR and the main revolutionary area. We covered Moscow, Tula, Orel, Stari Oskol, Voronezh, Tambor, Penza, Talayatti, Saratov and Volgograd.

Moscow

Moscow stands at the centre of the great Russian plain. All the time our six interpreters were guiding us and telling about the great city. I saw the city in the first rising light of the sun at 11.30 a.m. on 1st July '87. The city is not very old as many of our Indian cities are. I asked my Indian youths not to exclaim on anything but we could not maintain silence to see the sky touching magnificent buildings. The first thing that struck our eyes was its grandure. Trees have been planted all along the pavements. There are many broad avenues and squares in MOSCOW full of flowers, fruit vendors, ice-cream sellers. The Muscovites were surrounding the ice-cream Kiosks. I was told by the interpreter Muscovites really enjoy their ice-cream even in midwinter when the arctic cold holds the city in its icy grip.

MOSCOW offers a feast to the eyes and our young boys and girls were curious enough to see it closely. We travelled in a luxury bus at an easy pace through the oddly silent streets between the tall buildings which line the new suburbs of MOSCOW. The streets themselves were perhaps the most pleasing feature of the city. The streets were unusually wide and straight like small roads of Jaipur.

Our students were curious to see the famous Kremlin. They were always peeping through the windows of the Hotel Orilek towards the sky touching buildings of Kremlin. To our great pleasure we were invited to a lunch at the Kremlin at 1 p.m. on 4th July '87. Our boys and girls reached there quite earlier to see the famous Kremlin Secretariat of USSR. It is here in this seat of Soviet power, that

leaders of the USSR, Council of Ministers take decisions of world importance. All major pronouncements of the USSR are signed in the Kremlin. Many historic and startling pages of the modern world we live in have been written in and by Kremlin. We all went to see from inside this epicentre of colossal Soviet power, whose weight is now felt far in the depths of stellar space. To our great surprise all the six interpreters left us outside the walls of Kremlin. However, our Indian interpreter was with us. Our identity cards were examined by the police at the gate and we were allowed entrance. A group of boys and girls of Bharathidasan University Tamil Nadu and myself went a little inside to see its beauty. The waters of the River Moskva wash every day the foot of the giant Kremlin ensemble. I have seen many buildings but its Uspensky and Arkhagilsky Cathedrals are architectural wonders are to be seen to be believed. The Palata (Hall) and the Bell tower in Ivan the Great are really structures of magnificence. The Uspensky Cathedral which towers over others, is a giant structure crowned by five golden cupols. The architecture I was told is entirely Russian. Two Engineering students were with me. We saw that there was no resemblance with Indian buildings. The Russians are very touchy when any of their great achievements is traced to the influences alien to their genius and tradition. But they do accept the facts of history. For example, they accepted that Uspensky Cathedral was built with the aid of foreign masters whom they invited to Moscow. The building is built of brick, white stones, balustrades and stairways. It was built in 1487. We were also told that the old big hall (Palata) is perhaps intact.

The Bell Tower of Ivan the Great is really surprising. It is a great engineering feat. What lingered in my mind was the ingenuity of the human mind that had conceived and executed this great architectural wonder.

Of course, we missed the opportunity of paying a visit to the apartment of Lenin. On return when we consulted our Russian interpreter, Mr. Tamur, he told me that Lenin's small desk, pens and pencils are preserved which had turned out words of fire and passions. I was told again that Lenin was known for his simplicity in life and for his simple manners of contact with the ordinary people. It is not difficult for a visitor to understand why Lenin is adored by the entire USSR as its leader, teacher and the guide of the socialist state. Everywhere we went we saw how people-men, women and children recollect his name with infinite love and respect.

On our way to Gorky Park we saw a few old wooden houses of pre-revolution days. Although it was one of the busiest hours of the day, the streets seemed curiously empty. Cars, electric buses, and trams all of a strikingly uniform design flowed easily in two broad streams. The two streams, wide as they were, still had room to leave a lane free in the centre between them which was left clear by decree for ambulance, fire vans and State vehicles. The pavements too were wide and filled with white citizens of Moscow who seemed to be plodding doggedly in between their huge impersonal apartment blocks. Their pace struck me as that of a country people strudging home from their fields.

Gorky Park is perhaps the largest modern park of Moscow and it was a joy to see. One feels that the architects designed the Park to tell the story of the ease, comfort and leisure that the Soviet Revolutionary leadership had promised to the Russian people. The big park was full of Russian youths and people to see the open air performances of the Indian dances. The whole park was adorned with Indo-Soviet flags and Indo-Soviet Friendship symbols.

I do not know how I shall delineate my impressions of Moscow and its people. Many memories have crowded upon my mind one after the other, each throwing the outlines of the other into background. I was deeply struck by the simplicity and large heartedness of the people of Moscow. Their easy effortless courtesy and politeness has surpassed the Lucknawi touch of India. The traffic was dreadfully fast but never disorderly. Even a tiny tot or a lame old woman can reach the other side of the road safe in the densest of motorcades. Discipline in USSR is superb and there is no speed breaker on the roads. Buses are running by electricity. I felt that Muscovites have developed an inner sense of duty and discipline. I saw through my car a school boy run away from the bus stand to give a helping hand to a grey haired old man and escort him safe across the crowded street. The cleanliness of the city was like clinical tidiness of its wide avenues and streets. We saw a young Russian girl dressed in her best pick up from the green turf of the garden a speck of dirt and carry it to the garbage heap. The civic consciousness of the Moscovites was most impressive in all walks of life. They are fiercely patriotic, highly resentful of even the faintest disrespect shown to their land, its customs, beliefs, systems, etc. But at the same time they are free from prejudices of race, or colour. They have very good regards for Indians and citizens of other countries also. I did not notice any diversity of

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Festival of India in USSR

Report from Siberia

Sampson David*

"The abiding friendship between two countries with different social systems and traditions is a model worthy of emulation by other countries". —V.V. Giri

Over the last four decades the Indo-Soviet Friendship has weathered many a storm and is a significant factor in world politics. Cultural contacts between these two countries are pretty old. The works of Tagore, Nehru, Prem Chand are very popular in the Soviet Union. Likewise, Russian literature and outstanding writers like Tolstoy, Gorky, Chekhov, Turgnev, Puskin, Dostoevsky, Gogol and many others have always been famous in India. After establishment of diplomatic relations, the cultural exchange between the two countries has grown apace. Exchange of cultural delegations from India to USSR and vice versa has become a normal feature. But the recent exchange of Festival of India in USSR and Festival of USSR in India has been the most noteworthy in the history of two nations.

As part of the Festival of India celebrations in USSR a group of 180 youth, including 49 university youth, participated in the main inaugural ceremony held in Moscow on July 3, 1987. The group was further sub-divided into five batches and I was the group leader of the first batch which visited Siberian region, apart from Moscow, for a period of two weeks.

Our group landed in Moscow on July 1, 1987 and was received with love and warmth by the Soviet youth, carrying banners flashing — "Welcome to Youth Participants of Festival of India". After having initial introduction, we were taken to an 18-storey hotel GOSTINICH ORLONOK.

The large-scale celebrations of the UTSAV began at the VI Lenin Central Stadium, Luzhniki covering 114 hectares. Various structures of Indian architecture sprang up at the venue, exhibiting replica of mini-India.

During the evening, we were led towards River Moskva from where we sailed down towards the stadium. A mammoth crowd had assembled on

both banks of the river, witnessing a colourful cultural rendition by the dancing youth. As we alighted at the stadium from the barges we found stalls and kiosks set up on this occasion making brisk business of Indian handicrafts, carved wood, jewellery, leather and textile goods. Cooks from India prepared best possible fresh dishes of Dosa, Idli, Chana Bhatura, Paratha and Curry, etc. to offer to the eager Moscovites.

A gala performance at the stadium's big arena commenced at 9 p.m. in the presence of over one lakh spectators. The Indian youth rendered a bewitching performance of folk dances and music. The programme ended with spectacular fireworks displaying myriads of flowers coming down on earth.

A youth programme was organised by the young Moscovites on July 4 at the Gorky Park in which Indian youth gave a joint performance with their Soviet counterparts. The programme was highly appreciated by the audience and created an impact on the youth of two countries by bringing them closer as they were witnessed exchanging autographs, badges, cards, addresses, coins, etc.

As a part of the youth programme, a Seminar was also organised on 'Soviet-Indian Cooperation as an important factor of peace and stability in Asia and in the world'. I had the honour to organise the Seminar from the Indian side, which was attended by public figures, scientists and youth. Two university youth—Anirban Ghosh of Jadavpur University and Gayatri Vedantam of Bangalore University were among the five participants from India.

The same evening the youth delegation dispersed into five batches for five different regions of USSR. Our batch included students of Bihu Folk Dance from Gauhati University and the Garbha Folk Dance troupe from Gujarat State. The Bihu Folk Dance was accompanied by appropriate songs and playing of instruments. The songs have a wide range of folk tunes to which dancers make their body movements

*Cultural Officer, Association of Indian Universities.

at the same time keeping time with Dhola (drum), Pepa (horn-pipe), Taka (a partly split horn) and the like. The dance is an expression of the exuberant spirit of spring and erotic sentiment. Youth of Gujarat State presented a splendid performance of Garbha Folk Dance. They also gave joint performance with the Soviet youth at many places.

Our batch flew from Moscow on July 4 and landed at Irkutsk after an eight hour flight. A huge crowd had gathered at the airport to receive us with traditional welcome. We were taken to lake Baikal—the unique lake that attracts scores of tourists to eastern Siberia. It was a very exciting journey by bus from Irkutsk. After presenting a cultural programme we boarded a Friendship Youth Train, which was to be our house for the next few days.

We arrived at a very picturesque city of Bratsk on July 6 and visited the Bratsk hydroelectric Power Station. This station is built on the Angara river and has generated some 500 billion kilowatt HP of electricity more than any other station in the world. The Friendship Train also had a batch of about forty Soviet young people representing "Skomorokhi" ensemble group. This group studies village folklore,

forgotten dances and ancient musical instruments. During evenings our batch had conferences and parties with this group in the train.

For about ten days our batch travelled by the Friendship Youth Train on a route stretched along the Baikal-Amur mainline, which connects the major economic centres in the USSR's east. In short, the route is known as BAM, which has become a symbol of the builders, courage, heroism and youth, as most of the builders came to Siberia on assignment from Komsomol organisations.

The itinerary ended in a jiffy as the train stopped in the town of Nyurengri in Yakutia. The place is world famous for the gold and diamonds which command high prices at the world auctions. This place is also known as the coldest spot in the USSR.

We assembled again in Moscow for a day to catch our flight for Delhi but with heavy hearts. There was sadness all around as it was difficult for us to accept to leave our very dear friends with whom we had built a close acquaintance. Tears and sobbings were the only things to see at the airport as the plane flew up with assurance of meeting again—sometime. □

Moscow — An Intimate Portrait

(Continued from page 9)

political opinion among the Russians I talked to. They are, of course, afraid of the horrors of war and they are eagerly waiting for a permanent peace in the world. Many of them were talking in a sad tone. They said that "the earth will be one atomic cemetery if the war breaks out". Though the wounds of the last war are healed, their scars are marked deep in the flesh of the citizens of USSR. There is hardly any town or home which has escaped the ravages of the second world war. A war escaped warrior told me many gruesome stories of fascist barbarities. The losses in men were colossal and destruction of property beyond calculations. The Russian will never forget those days. Their sentiment for peace is so deep-rooted that they pour out their every thing. At Gorky Park an old Russian lady left her tiny grandchild in my arms, offered me a beautiful, fragrant flower and said, "MIR (Peace). Me Khateem Mir (We want peace)". All Russians were pronouncing "Mir, Durijiya, Festy"—We want peace, friendship and festivals.

I found the ordinary Russian emotional to the extreme and touchy and sensitive too. He is uncommonly friendly, sometimes carrying his friendliness to naivety. Citizens of Moscow looked very well dressed. Women's dresses are feminine to the last detail without a shade of vulgarity or offensiveness to taste. I did not see any Muskovite women dressed in low-cut

garments nor did coquetry. All citizens have robust physique and self confidence. The smiling faces of Russian children untouched by hardships, scarcities and the sorrows of life was most joyful thing. Proper bringing up of the younger generation is the national task of the Soviet Government. Education in Russia is purposeful and well moored to the traditions of the land and there is a uniform policy of the Government. Equal stress is given on acquiring knowledge and developing a very robust, healthy attitude to life. Unlike our country pessimism does not seem to have blurred the youths of universities. The youths know that on leaving the portals of the college or the university or the institute they will not be dogged by joblessness. They enter the world readymade for the task, cultured and free from the prejudices of caste, colour and creed. They take their life more realistically. They work hard in the factory or farm with full devotion to the Nation.

We left Moscow on 4th July by train number II MOLODOGOVAST DEETS for other places, full of emotions and warm love for its people. The people of Moscow were hospitable in the really oriental way and their friendship and love for India flowed as freely as the waters of the MOSKAVA RIVER. Moscow was a small rehearsal of what we were to visit in the interior of USSR during our visit of 13 days by special train with 60 Russian youths. 17

FESTIVAL OF INDIA IN USSR

Jodhpur Varsity Contingent

The youth were sent in three groups, and we were in the third group representing Jodhpur University to perform classical music. Two youth were selected in which Shri Nikhil S. Bidwalkar played on Santoor and Shri Yashwant Sharma played on Tabla. Shri M. L. Wadhera was selected as a Team Manager. In addition there were artists from Meghalaya, Dr. H. S. Gour University, Sagar, Dayalbagh Educational Institute, Agra and University of Bombay.

Santoor is an ancient folk musical instrument. It was introduced as a classical instrument by Pt. Shiv Kumar Sharma. Many people have started learning this instrument. Santoor means an instrument of hundred strings and is played with the help of two sticks.

Our contingent arrived at Tashkent airport on August 31, 1987 and we were welcomed with great warmth by the representatives of the young Communist League and the members of Komsomol.

The main inaugural took place at the Tashkent Lenin Square on September 4, 1987. The Square was beautifully decked up. A number of stages were erected around. About one lakh people assembled to witness the cultural programme. I got an opportunity to play on four stages. On three stages I played for fifteen minutes while on one stage I played for half an hour.

Indian Classical Music and Santoor in particular was liked by the Soviet people so much that they surrounded us for our autographs and photographs. They put many beautiful badges on our 'kurtas' and expressed the feeling of their love. It was quite obvious from their gestures that the Soviet people quite well understand the depth of Indian classical music.

In addition to Tashkent we also rendered our performances at Samarkand, Bukhara, Namangan, Nizhny and Uchkurgan, Aandijan, Jalalkunduk, Mangilan, Osk, Fargana, Kokand. Many impromptu items were also given by us at factories, farms, etc.

There is a similar musical instrument like Santoor which is called 'Chhang'. It is played on the stand and is used particularly on the songs of Uzbeks.

There are many beats (Taal) in the Russian Music like the Indian Music. Another folk instrument was found there which is quite similar to 'Dafli'. Shri Yashwant Sharma played on Dafli. While a number of people expressed their desire to learn Tabla. They were amazed to see the swift fingers on Tabla.

Reported by: Nikhil S. Bidwalkar

HAU Contingent

The Haryana Agricultural University 'Dance Team' (Hori Dance) comprising Bhag Singh, Ashok Mulodia, Surender Paul, Sudesh Saharan, Anju Kakkar, Anju Nagpal, Seema Kakkar, Shalini Sandhu, Babita Kent (Background Singer) accompanied by Shri Vinod Kumar (Harmonium Player) and Bhim Singh (Nagara Player) under the leadership of Dr. R. S. Waldia, President, HAU Drama & Music Club, Hisar participated in 'Festival of India in USSR' from July 15-31, 1987.

The first performance of the team was given at Leningrad on July 17, 1987. It was a big draw. The morale of the participants were very high and they were touched by the love, affection and respect of the Soviets. It was proved that languages, faiths, customs and culture are no barriers to human relations, when there prevails a sense of brotherhood, love and affection.

On July 20, 1987, the team headed towards Ukraine. There, the team grew in size (33) due to merger of the Orissa Team in it. Dr. K.K. Kirti, Under Secretary in Ministry of Youth and Sports Affairs was the leader of the whole contingent. The group visited Kiev, Lvov, Uzgrad, Shepetovka, Uman, Herlson, Simpheropol and Zaporozhye.

The day started with excursions and sight seeing in the morning and ended with a variety of culture performances in the evening. The H.A.U. Dance, that had both boys and girls in it, exhibited a typical 'Holi Celebration' in a Haryana village, was highly acclaimed high popularity.

We were greatly impressed by the sense of patriotism of Russians. They love to see their country clean and strive hard for its prosperity. The Russians love flowers a lot and take a great care of them. Discipline is part and parcel of their life. They possess enormous capacity for work and have got a sense of dignity of labour. Though the people live on Community Farms, their living standard was almost similar to that of people in cities. It was greenery all the way round. The Russians feel proud of their heritage and worship the martyrs of their country.

During shopping, it was noticed that every thing has a price label and it is constant throughout the country.

At the time of our departure, everybody was overwhelmed with emotions. It seemed that we were departing from our own family members.

The team returned to Delhi on 2nd of August, 1987 with ever-lasting memories. All the members learnt at least three things in common from Russians :

1. There is no short-cut to hard work.
2. Nationality is the only thing of which one should feel proud.
3. Regularity, punctuality and discipline always pay in one's life.

Reported by: Dr. R. S. Waldia

Inter-Varsity Youth Festivals 1987-88

*Thou hast made known to me friends when I knew not
Thou hast given me seats in homes not my own
Thou hast made the distant near and made
Brother of the stranger.....
When one knows thee then alien there is none.....*

—Tagore

Our University Youth will display their talents in art and culture once again during the ensuing Inter-University Youth Festivals scheduled from November 1987 to January 1988. Association of Indian Universities (AIU) can take legitimate pride in the revival of these Youth Festivals which were discontinued two decades ago. The programme has been adopted to set up a new cultural order for fostering dynamism in youth to contribute constructively for the achievement of national integration.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that 108 students from our universities participated in the Festival of India in USSR during July-September 1987. The participants were selected from the Inter-University Youth Festivals held during 1986-87. They visited USSR in three groups each for two weeks and included dancers, musicians, singers and others. After participating in the main inaugural ceremonies held at Moscow, Leningrad and Tashkent, the youth toured around in different regions of USSR. They were received everywhere with bread and salt ceremony, a traditional way of showing warmth and hospitality to the guests in USSR.

Our students regaled the Soviet audiences with fascinating dances and music. In between their performances, they were witnessed exchanging autographs, badges, cards, addresses, coins and other souvenirs. Opportunities like this would encourage and open avenues for a number of upcoming artists of universities in the field of music and dance.

The 1987-88 programme of the Inter-University Youth Festivals includes five major events of Music, Dance, Literary Activities, Theatre and Fine Arts. On the basis of the evaluation of Youth Festivals held in the last two years, following decisions have been made for this year's festivals :

(a) Theme for the Inter-University Youth Festivals 1987-88 will be **NATIONAL INTEGRATION** which would be applicable to the cultural events of Group Song (Indian), Folk Dance, One Act Play, Skits, Mime and Fine Arts.

(b) Strength of the university contingents has been increased from

20 to 30, including a total of 5 accompanists and officials.

(c) Total number of participants and accompanists for Folk Dance has been increased from 11 to 15.

(d) In the Group Song (Indian) item, the participants will be required to present two songs in 10 minutes, out of which one song will be a Folk Song.

(e) Sub-event of Classical Instrumental Solo under Music has been further bifurcated into sub-events of 'Taal Vadya' (Percussion instruments) and 'Svar Vadya' (Non-Percussion Instruments).

A fascinating feature of this year's Youth Festivals would be the participation of 500 Russian Youth, who will be visiting India in several batches as part of Festival of USSR in India. In view of this, the AIU Cultural Committee has approved the following dates and venues for holding the youth festivals :

| Zone | University & Venue | Dates |
|----------|--|----------------------|
| North | Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh | November 21-24, 1987 |
| West | University of Bombay, Bombay | December 4-7, 1987 |
| South | Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai | December 26-29, 1987 |
| East | Manipur University, Imphal | January 4-7, 1988 |
| National | Amravati University & Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola | January 26-29, 1988 |

In addition, it is proposed to organise a Cultural Evening for the visiting Soviet Youth at the following venues and dates :

| Venue | Dates |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Kashmir University, Srinagar | November 27, 1987 |
| Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh | To be announced |
| Rajasthan Agrl. University, Udaipur | November 28-29, 1987 |
| Bombay University, Bombay | December 7, 1987 |
| Poona University, Pune | December 8-9, 1987 |
| Marathwada University, Aurangabad | December 11-12, 1987 |
| Gujarat University, Ahmedabad | December 13, 1987 |
| Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai | December 26-27, 1987 |
| Manipur University, Imphal | January 6-7, 1988 |

M.Sc. in Oceanography

The Calcutta University proposes to introduce an M.Sc. Course in Oceanography from the next academic session. The University Grants Commission is reported to have given its consent in this regard. This was revealed by Dr. Dilip Sinha, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University in Calcutta recently. He said that the technical assistance in introducing this course would be provided by the Department of Science and Technology, Govt of India.

Dairy Technology Course Recognised

On the approval of the Chairman, Board of Assessment for Educational Qualifications, the Government of India have decided to provisionally recognise the one year Post-Diploma Course in Dairy Technology awarded by the Board of Technical Education, Rajasthan, Jodhpur to the students of the Government Polytechnic, Jodhpur for the purpose of recruitment to subordinate posts and services under the Central Government.

New Courses Offered

The Madurai Kamaraj University has introduced several new courses from the current academic year. These include: The Certificate Course in Word Processing; M B A. Course for Army Personnel; M.A. in Tamil and Mass Communication; M.A. in Tamil and Folklore; and M.A. in Tamil & Comparative Literature

Kashmir Varsity Switches Over to 3-Year Degree Course

The University of Kashmir has decided to switch over to the

Three-Year Degree Course after 10+2 stage of education with effect from the current academic session. No student shall be eligible for the first degree unless he/she has successfully completed a three-year course of study. The University shall conduct an examination at the end of each year of the Three-Year Degree Course.

Only such of the candidates as have passed Three-Year Degree Course after 10+2 stage of education shall be eligible to various postgraduate and other programmes in the University from the academic session 1990 onwards. However, until 1990 the University shall continue to award two-year course degree for failures and other such categories of students.

M.Sc. Biology Recognised

The Tamilnadu Government has recognised the M Sc (Integrated Biology) and M Sc. (Microbiology) of the Madurai Kamaraj University for purposes of appointment in the State services.

Manipuri Encyclopedia

Manipur University proposes to publish a Manipuri Encyclopedia in three volumes, viz, (i) Humanities (ii) Social Sciences and (iii) Science and Technology. The main objective of the Encyclopedia is to bring to light the various aspects of life and culture of Manipur from earliest times to the contemporary period and to diffuse this knowledge among the people of Manipur, the rest of the country and the world.

The proposed publication dates for different volumes are: Humanities—January '88, Social Sciences—January 1989, and Science and Technology—January 1990.

Academic Staff College

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has approved the proposal of the Madurai Kamaraj University for setting up an Academic Staff College at the University from the year 1987-88. The post of a Director has also been sanctioned.

News from Agril. Varsities

Agricultural University for NE Region

The Union Government has decided to set up a Central Agricultural University in the north eastern region to cater to the agricultural needs of the entire region. This was announced by the Union Agriculture Minister, Shri G. S. Dhillon, when he visited Arunachal Pradesh recently. He said that all States of the region will have one campus each of the proposed university. The Arunachal Pradesh campus will have horticulture and

forestry as specialised subjects, he said.

Shri Dhillon also assured the Arunachal Pradesh Government of all possible help for the development of horticulture and animal husbandry in the State. He said two official teams will soon visit the State to help formulate a plan and assist the Government in undertaking scientific research for the development of horticulture and animal husbandry.

The teams will also explore possibilities of processing the horti-

culture products locally and their suitable marketing besides setting up of cold storages for preserving them. They will also look into the preservation of various orchids and medicinal plants available in the State, he said.

A branch of the North Eastern Hills Agriculture Development Centre is proposed to be set up at Itanagar. The Minister said that a National Research Centre for Yak and a Mithun Research Centre will be set up near Darrang in west Kameng district and Nagaland respectively. The Centre has also sanctioned setting up of a fish farmers development agency in Arunachal Pradesh.

Multi-Crop Seed Drill

The Department of Farm Machinery and Power Engineering of G. B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar has developed an efficient multi-crop seed drill consisting of three sets of split fluted roller type seed metering mechanism for being fitted in the existing seed drills for sowing small seeds e.g. rape seed, mustard and millets and medium seeds as urd, moong, lentil and arhar, etc., besides seeding wheat, rice and soybean. This seeding mechanism is helpful in calibrating optimum seed rates of as low as 4 kg/ha as well as placing seeds uniformly at proper depth in the rows.

The first set has 10 grooves of size 1.5 x 2 mm and is used for small seeds like lahi, mustard and millets whereas the second set, consisting of 10 grooves of size 4 x 7 mm is helpful for sowing medium seeds as moong, urd and arhar. The third set having 12 grooves of size 7 x 10 mm is suitable for sowing wheat, pea and soybean, etc.

It has been observed that about 8% yield increase is attained if

crops are sown by using this mechanism in bullock or tractor drawn seed drill.

More Powers to ICAR Favoured

A three-day national workshop on review of agricultural research and education systems in India, organised by the ICAR Review Committee, was recently held at the National Academy of Agricultural Research Management (NAARM), Hyderabad. Delivering the inaugural address at the workshop, Shri G. S. Dhillon, Union Agriculture Minister favoured vesting ICAR with "statutory provision to ensure that the standards of agricultural education in the state agricultural universities are maintained and its assistance should act as a lever to ensure that the funds are not spent on the programmes other than those for which they have specifically been provided".

He expressed concern over the

tendency to start new agricultural universities and faculties in the existing universities without providing proper justification and prior approval of the Council. The Council will have to be provided with the authority that no such university or faculty is allowed to be started without proper review of manpower needs. This is rather unfortunate that the manpower planning in agriculture has not received adequate attention. This has resulted in excessive manpower in certain sectors and serious shortage of manpower in others, he added.

Mr. Dhillon said the ICAR had grown tremendously over the last few decades. In view of the large network of state agricultural universities, it was necessary for the Council to delineate the responsibilities of its own institutions and the universities in education, research and extension education.

He felt ICAR could now play a

NATIONAL CYCLE RALLY-CUM- INTEGRATION CAMP

Youth Hostels Association of India will organise a National Cycle Rally and Integration Camp in collaboration with the Deptt. of Youth Affairs & Sports, Govt. of India, as a part of National Youth Day celebrations on 12th January, 1988.

The purpose of the programme is :

(i) to inculcate in the young adventure loving people a desire to acquire knowledge, and love and care of the country-side during their cycling spree;

(ii) to foster friendly relations between the rural and the urban people;

(iii) to imbibe reverence for all life, nature & creations;

(iv) to promote inter-state contact without distinction of class, colour or creed by providing a common platform in the camp thereby promoting National Integration.

The rally-cum-camp will commence on 10th January 1988 at Gandhi Darshan Grounds, near Rajghat, New Delhi and will last till 16th January, 1988. More than 1000 young boys and girls from different parts of the country are expected to join the rally.

For further details, please contact: Major Y. K. Ahluwalia, National Secretary, Youth Hostels Association of India, 5 Nyaya Marg, Chanakypuri, New Delhi 110021.

greater role in aiding, promoting and co-ordinating research and education rather than conducting research and thus further adding to its infrastructure. He wanted ICAR to act as an apex body and guide the destiny of agriculture research and education in the country.

The Union Minister also observed that agricultural production in some states had reached a stage

where there was need for diversification from wheat and paddy to other more remunerative agricultural sectors like dairying, horticulture and export oriented commodities. Stressing the need for technologically feasible and economically viable crop production systems, he said emphasis so far had been on commodity production research.

Increased Funding for Education

The US Senate has recently approved a \$129.4 billion appropriations bill for the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education departments that includes funding increases for fiscal 1988 education and health programs.

The bill includes \$21.2 billion for education programs—\$600 million more than the level approved by the House and \$1.7 billion more than is currently available. It would provide \$6.9 billion for the National Institutes of Health—\$260 million less than the House and about \$700 million over the current level.

Under the Senate proposal, student financial aid programs would receive \$8.78 billion, including \$4.5 billion for Pell Grants, about the same amount as proposed by the House. However, the Senate bill assumes that the maximum award would remain at \$2,100,

News from Abroad

And now a "Superlibrary"

Several colleges and universities in the Washington, DC, area have recently announced plans to establish a "superlibrary" composed of parts of each library's collection that would serve faculty and students at all the institutions.

The library, a project of the Consortium of Universities, will hold more than 5 million volumes, most of them rarely used books and journals. A central computer data base, accessible from computer terminals at each campus, will allow researchers to conduct bibliographic searches and order materials. Requested materials will be delivered within a day.

Prince George's County, MD, will donate land near Washington for the \$21 million facility. Consortium officials are seeking federal funds to finance part of the cost; the rest is expected to come from participating institutions and private sources.

The concept for the library was discussed for several years among librarians in the Consortium. Presidents of the participating schools later decided that such a library would help control the costs of

library construction, book preservation, and acquisitions. The superlibrary also would be involved in preserving books, a process few individual libraries can afford.

Participating institutions are American, Catholic, Gallaudet, George Mason, Georgetown, and George Washington universities, Marymount College of Virginia, and the University of the District of Columbia.

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

CORRESPONDENCE COURSE IN EVALUATION METHODOLOGY AND EXAMINATIONS

Applications are invited from College/University teachers for admission to Correspondence Courses in Evaluation Methodology and Examinations at Basic Level, Intermediate Level and Advanced Level/Special Professional Course. The duration of each of the three courses is six months. A personal 'Contact Programme' for three days is planned for each of the three courses. Universities/Institutions sponsoring candidates can meet the registration/course fees from out of unassigned grants by UGC.

Request for prospectus and application form accompanied by crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 10/- drawn in favour of the Secretary, Association of Indian Universities and a self addressed stamped envelope (Rs. 2/-) should be sent to the Project Director (Exams), Association of Indian Universities, 16 Kotla Marg, New Delhi 110002. Last date for receipt of applications is extended to 15th November, 1987 for both sponsored and non-sponsored candidates.

while the House assumes an increase in the maximum award to \$2,300.

Supplemental grants would receive \$428.2 million; College Work-Study would receive \$614.4

million; and TRIO programs would receive \$210 million under the plan. Graduate fellowships would receive substantial funding increases, while most categorical programs would be funded at their current levels.

Sports News

Indian Universities' Teams

Cricket (W)

Indian Universities Women Team will participate in the next Junior National Women Cricket Championship to be held at Lucknow from Nov 17 to 27, 1987. Forty eight women players from various universities have been invited to participate in the trials. A Coaching Camp for the selected team is being organised from Nov. 1 onwards under the charge of Mr. Balu Achareth, Cricket Coach from Calicut University. Indian Universities are the defending champions.

Hockey (M)

The Jawaharlal Nehru Hockey Tournament is being organised at New Delhi from Nov. 14. Indian Universities Hockey Team to participate in the Tournament will be selected at the Selection Trials being organised at Delhi University from Nov. 5 to 7, 1987. The selected players will undergo training prior to its participation in the Tournament.

Inter-University Tournaments

Wrestling

The four-day Inter-University Wrestling Tournament which is

organised on All India basis commences at Mysore University from Nov. 5, 1987. Wrestlers from about 75 universities will compete in different weight categories.

Basketball (W)

The Inter-Zonals of the Inter-University Basketball (W) Championship will also commence on Nov. 5, 1987 at Kurukshetra University. In this Championship two best teams from the South West Zone held at Sardar Patel University earlier will meet the best two universities of the North East Zone which concludes at Kurukshetra on Nov. 3, 1987.

Volleyball (M)

The Inter-Zonals of the Inter-

University Volleyball (M) Tournament will also commence at Bhagalpur from Nov. 5, onwards. This Championship is played on 4-Zone basis and the winner and runners up teams from all the four zonal tournaments participate in the Inter-Zonals.

Kabaddi (M)

The Inter-University (M) Championship which is a four zone competition will be organised at G B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology for the North Zone from Nov. 16 to 21, 1987. Twenty three teams have so far consented to participate. Madurai Kamaraj University will organise the South Zone Championship from Nov. 9 to 15, in which nineteen teams are expected to participate. Shivaji University, Kolhapur is the venue for the West Zone Championship which will be organised from Nov 29 to Dec. 2, 1987. Twenty eight teams are scheduled to participate in the West Zone Championship. The Inter-zonals of the Kabaddi Championship for men will also be organised at Shivaji University, Kolhapur from Dec. 4 onwards.

School of Planning and Architecture New Delhi-110002

Sixth

Annual Convocation on

4th November 1987, 5.00 P.M.

At

Architecture Campus
6, Block-B, Indraprastha Estate,
New Delhi

Bruno Dias Souza
DIRECTOR

Andhra Pradesh Open University

HYDERABAD

ELIGIBILITY TEST FOR ADMISSION TO THE B.A./B.Com/B.Sc COURSES (1988-89)

***Eligibility Criteria :** Candidates with OR without any formal educational qualifications are eligible to appear at the Eligibility Test for admission to the B.A/B.Com/B.Sc (3 year Degree Course) of the University provided that they complete 21 years of age by the 1st of July, 1988.

***Date and Venue of the Eligibility Test :** The test will be conducted on the 6th of March, 1988 (Sunday) in English and Telugu Media, at all the Study Centres of Andhra Pradesh Open University which are located in the Twin Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in all the Districts of Andhra Pradesh. It may be conducted outside the State also if a considerable number of candidates apply from any particular place outside the State.

***How to Obtain the Application Form :**

(a) **By Post :** You can obtain the application form by Registered Post from the office of the Controller of Examinations, A.P. Open University, 8-3-952/10/2/1, Srinagar Colony Road, Punjagutta, Hyderabad-500016 by sending a crossed Demand Draft/Indian Postal Order for Rs. 15/- drawn in favour of the Registrar, A.P. Open University, along with the requisition letter.

(b) **In Person :** You can obtain the application form in person by submitting a DD, IPO for Rs. 5/- drawn in favour of the Registrar, A.P. Open University, payable at Hyderabad from the Controller of Examinations, A.P. Open University, 8-3-952/10/2/1, Srinagar Colony Road, Punjagutta, Hyderabad OR from the office of the Co-ordinator of Study Centres situated through districts of Andhra Pradesh.

***Commencement of the Sale of the
Application Forms**

: 24th of October, 1987

***Last Date for the Sale of the
Application Forms**

: 24th of November, 1987

***Last Date for Submission of the Filled
in Application Forms**

: 1st of December, 1987

***How to Apply :** You have to fill in the application form and submit it to the Controller of Examinations, A.P. Open University, 8-3-952/10/2/1, Srinagar Colony Road, Punjagutta, Hyderabad-500016 in person OR send it by Registered Post so as to reach him on or before the last date fixed for it i.e. the 1st of December, 1987.

***Direct Admission to B.A/B.Com/B.Sc Degree Courses :** Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination conducted by the Board of Intermediate, Andhra Pradesh or any examination equivalent thereto are eligible for direct admission to the Degree Courses and are not required to appear at the Eligibility Test. A separate notification will be issued for such candidates sometime in the month of April/May, 1988.

REGISTRA

AIU Library & Documentation Services

One of the important functions of the Association of Indian Universities is to act as a clearing house of information on higher education in the country. Towards this end the AIU Library is engaged in collection building and developing instruments for the dissemination of research information. Over the years a valuable collection of books and documents on different aspects of higher education has been acquired.

The Library has also developed Bibliography of Doctoral Dissertations as an effective tool in the dissemination of research information. Retrospective bibliographies covering the period 1857-1970 and 1970-75 were the first to appear. Effective 1975, however, the bibliography is issued annually in two volumes. One volume deals with Natural and Applied Sciences while the other records doctoral degrees awarded in Social Sciences and the Humanities. In addition to the normal bibliographic details like the name of the Research Scholar, the title of the thesis, years of registration for and award of the degree, and the name of the University accepting the thesis for award of a doctoral degree, the bibliography also gives name and complete address of the supervising teacher and an availability note that seeks to inform whether a copy of the dissertation is available for consultation and use in the University Library/Department or Registrar's Office.

The columns 'Theses of the Month' and 'Research in Progress' are intended to cut out the time lag between the receipt of information and its inclusion in bibliography. Such Universities as are not sending us regular information in respect of Doctoral Theses accepted and research scholars enrolled are welcome to make use of these columns.

The Library is open from 9.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday through Friday.

CURRENT DOCUMENTATION IN EDUCATION

A List of Select Articles culled from Periodicals received in the AIU Library during October, 1987.

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Miall, David S. Learning in autonomous student groups : Learning skills as a predictor of satisfaction. *Studies Ednl Eval* 13(2), 1987, 175-84.

Terenzini, Patrick T. and Wright, Thomas M. Influences on students' academic growth during four years of college. *Res Hr Edn* 26(2), 1987, 161-79.

EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

Adiseshiab, Malcom. Education reform perspective in India. *New Frontiers Edn* 17(3), 1987, 1-13.

EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Raman, A. and Casimir Raj, N. The autonomous Loyola College : An analysis of its administrative structure. *New Frontiers Edn* 17(3), 1987, 70-78.

CURRICULUM

Ghosh, Arun. Tyranny of education system. *Eco & Pol Weekly* 22(38), 1987, 1577-78.

TEACHERS & TEACHING

Banerjee, Sumanta. One step forward —and back to the wall. *Eco & Pol Weekly* 22(38), 1987, 1582-85.

Feldman, Kenneth A. Research productivity and scholar's accomplishment of college teachers as related to their instructional effectiveness : A review and exploration. *Res Hr Edu* 26(3), 1987, 227-98.

Singh, Gurbir. College teachers' strike. *Eco & Pol Weekly* 22(38), 1987, 1586-88.

Zehavi, N. and others. A model relating teacher expectation and student difficulties. *Studies Ednl Eval* 13(2), 1987, 185-92.

EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH

Corder, Jim W and Baumlin, James S. Opinion is, of course, bad; research, on the other hand, is quite good : The tyranny (or is it myth?) of methodology. *J Hr Edn* 58(4), 1987, 463-9.

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Atre, P.S. and Barde, N.R. Modernizing education : The computer way. *J Indian Edn* 12(5), 1987, 21-5.

Duchastel, Philippe C. Structures and methodologies for the evaluation of educational software. *Studies Ednl Eval* 13(1), 1987, 111-16.

Faidhi, J.A.W. and Robinson, S.K. An empirical approach for detecting program similarity and plagiarism within a university programming environment. *Computers & Edn* 11(1), 1987, 11-19.

Locatis, Craig. Instructional design and new technologies. *New Directions Cont Edn* (34), 1987, 89-100.

Makinson, G.J. and Morarji, H.L. A dialogue system to teach numerical analysis. *Computers & Edn* 11(1), 1987, 47-52.

Mudd, Samuel and Wilson, William. Achieving curriculum-integrated computing. *Computers & Edn* 11(1), 1987, 63-69.

Niemi, John A. Contexts of using technologies for learning outside the classroom. *New Directions Cont Edn* (34), 1987,

Plomp, Tjeerd and Carleer, Gerrit. Towards a strategy for the introduction of Information and Computer Literacy (ICL) courses. *Computers & Edn* 11(1), 1987, 53-62.

Pratt, Daniel D. Technology and instructional functions. *New Directions Cont Edn* (34), 1987, 73-88.

Santhanam, M.R. Futurology and educational technology. *J Indian Edn* 13(1), 1987, 11-15.

Takemoto, Patricia A. Exploring the educational potential of audio. *New Directions Cont Edn* (34), 1987, 19-28.

Wapfer, William J and Ochmke, Roger L.T. Computer based data acquisition in the undergraduate lab. *Computers & Edn* 11(1), 1987, 24-32.

Wiesner, Peter. Utilizing television. *New Directions Cont Edn* (34), 1987, 9-18.

EVALUATION

Akpe, C.S. The "Kernel of Truth Theory" model or metaperceptual congruence methodology : An alternative approach to the study of innovatory programmes. *Studies Ednl Eval* 13(2), 1987, 219-23.

Arubayi, Eric A. Improvement of instruction and teacher effectiveness : Are student ratings reliable and valid ? *Hr Edn* 16(3), 1987, 267-78.

Arubayi, Eric. Programme evaluation : An empirical study of a degree programme in education. *Studies Ednl Eval* 13(2), 1987, 159-62.

Bok, Derek. Towards higher learning : The importance of assessing outcomes. *Change* 18(6), 1986, 18-27.

Slavin, Robert E. Mastery learning reconsidered. *Rev Ednl Res* 57(2), 1987, 175-214.

Udofot, Mbong A. Course evaluation and students' assessment in colleges of education : The Nigerian experience. *J Indian Edn* 13(1), 1987, 3-10.

Van Os, Willem and others. CAMOS : An evaluation model for institutions of Higher education. *Hr Edn* 164(3), 1987, 243-56.

Webster, David S. Ranking academic quality. *Change* 18(6), 1986, 34-41.

ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION

Anderson, Richard E. Tuition prepurchase plans : Why they're needed and what's at stake. *Change* 19(2), 1987, 36-41.

Goldstein, Michael B. Equity financing : Research partnerships. *New Directions Hr Edn* (58), 1987, 67-76.

Thomas, Richard and Davies, Jonathan. Equity financing : Real estate. *New Directions Hr Edn* (58), 1987, 77-86.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

Pascarella, Ernest T. Becoming a physician : The influence of undergraduate experience. *Res Hr Edn* 26(2), 1987, 180-201.

EDUCATIONAL JOURNALISM

Hunter, Deborah E and Kuh, George D. The "Write Wing" : Characteristics of Prolific contributors to the higher education literature. *J Hr Edn* 58(4), 1987, 443-62.

LIBRARIES

Breivik, Patricia Senn. Making the most of libraries in the search for academic excellence. *Change* 19(4) 1987, 44-53.

DISTANCE EDUCATION

Valicha, Kishore. Distance education and the Indian university system. *New Quest* (63), 1987, 171-76.

COMPARATIVE EDUCATION & COUNTRY STUDIES

Bose, Anima. The methodist missionaries and women's education in the 19th century. *New Frontiers Edn* 17(3), 1987, 34-62.

Shah, Madhuri. Development of education in India. *New Frontiers Edn* 17(3), 1987, 25-33

THESES OF THE MONTH

A List of Doctoral Theses Accepted by Indian Universities

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Biochemistry

1. Goswami, Syamalkanti. *Studies on comycobacillin, a new non-antibiotic peptide from mycobacillin producing Bacillins*. Calcutta.

2. Sen, Kunal. *Studies of plant tubulin and cloning of its gene*. Calcutta.

3. Sofat, Indoo Baia. *Studies on the inhibitors of mineralisation for urine of normal persons and kidney stone patients*. Panjab.

4. Srilatha Devi, T. *Prenatal diagnosis of fetal sex by*

amniotic fluid testosterone and follicle stimulating hormone (SSH), and their use in detecting sex linked disorders. Osmania.

Microbiology

1. Kotia, Ameta. *Studies on the effect of resistance to heavy metals on biological properties of and production of extracellular substances by Staphylococcus aureus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. Panjab.

Botany

1. Dave, Gijuprasad Ravishankar. *Role of plants in induced breeding of edible fishes*. Patel. Dr. R.J. Patel.

2. Gupta, Ragini. *Ecological study of periphyton of Sagar Lake*. HS Gour. Prof. G.P. Mishra and Dr. (Mrs) Jaishree Purohit.

3. Jain, Narendra Kumar. *Studies on rough leaf spot disease caused by Ascochyta spp. on Sorghum bicolor (L) Moench*. Vikram. Dr. S.K. Chauhan.

4. Kannan, N. *Chemodynamics of pesticides in plants—Movement and dissipation in plants and surroundings*. Madurai.

5. Khan, Asif Mir Muzaffar Ali. *Studies on the nutritional requirements of two pathogenic fungi*. Osmania.

6. Patki, Subhash P. *A treatise on the Deccan intertrappean plants*. Nagpur. Dr. (Mrs) S.A. Paradkar.

7. Rajkumari Jojita Devi. *Orchids from Manipur : A study of 150 taxa*. Manipur. Dr. J. Ghatak.

8. Ram, Subash Chandra. *Ecosystem structure and function of Seral communities of degraded environments at Cherrapunji and adjoining areas*. NEHU. Dr. P.S. Ramakrishnan.

9. Saksena, Nitin Kumar. *Microbial transformation of steroids*. HS Gour. Prof. K.M. Vyas.

10. Sankara Reddy, Annapu Reddy. *Flora of Dharampur forests*. Patel. Prof. J.A. Inamdar.

11. Sharma, Shashi. *Ecophysiology of seeds of certain Himalayan shrub species*. H.P.

12. Thaker, V S. *Changes in some enzyme systems associated with cotton fibre development*. Saurashtra. Dr. Y.D. Singh

Agriculture

1. Azad, Md Padum. *Study on disease of ripe rot of chilli fruits caused by Colletotrichum capsici (Syed) Butler & Bisby*. Gauhati. Dr G.K. Konger.

2. Hatwar, Rajan Gajanan. *Studies on growth, yield and quality of wheat varieties, Triticum aestivum Linn. as influenced by levels and sources of nitrogen under irrigated conditions*. Dr. S.V. Raikhelkar. Marathwada Agri

3. Hudge, Vaijanath Shivappa. *Physiological studies in groundnut, Arachis hypogaea L genotypes with special reference to photosynthesis and translocation of photosynthetically assimilated 14 C*. Marathwada Agri. Dr. M.R. Salunke.

4. Kadam, Arun Shrimantrao. *Nutritional studies in sardar guava, Psidium guajava L*. Marathwada Agri. Dr. V.K. Patil.

5. Mahant. *Evaluation of leaf and canopy temperatures as indices of soil moisture in maize*. Punjab Agri.

6. Pandurang, Madane Namdeo. *Studies on bluegreen algae of saline-alkali soils from Western Maharashtra*. MP Agri.

7. Saha, Lilly. *Studies on salt tolerance of vegetable crops*. Calcutta.

8. Sen, Tarun Kanti. *Studies on clay non-clay interaction in the release of potassium in soil*. Calcutta

9. Senapati, Hrushikesh. *Microbial activity and nitrogen transformations in low land rice soil*. OUAT. Dr. B. Behera.

10. Sharma, Duni Chand. *Metabolism of some important chlorinated insecticides through glutathione mediated enzyme system in insects*. Y.S. Parmar. Dr. Mahabir Singh.

11. Sharma, Kulwant Rai. *Tapping technique for oleoresin in blue pine, Pinus wallichiana Jackson*. Y.S. Parmar. Dr. A.N. Kaushal.

12. Sharma, Narendra. *Physiological studies on geotropism in royal delicious apple, Malus domestica Borkh*. Y.S. Parmar. Dr. K.K. Jindal.

13. Sud, Ashwani. *Nutrient interaction studies in apple seedlings*. Y.S. Parmar. Dr. R.P. Awasthi.

14. Thakur, Bhau Singh. *Studies on the performance of some olive cultivars, Olea europaea L with special reference to pollination*. Y.S. Parmar. Dr. T.R. Chadha.

Zoology

1. Datta, Panchugopal. *Studies on the distribution of chromaffin cells in the heart, gonad, spleen, adrenal and its homologue of some vertebrates*. Calcutta.

2. Haq, Mainul. *Taxonomic studies on some Indian apoderinae with particular reference to the male and female genitalia (Coleoptera; Curculionoidea; Attelabidae)*. Panjab.

3. Khadka, Ram Bahadur. *The feeding ecology of common carp, Cyprinus carpio Var. communis larvae, an optimal foraging approach*. Delhi.

4. Khan, Shamim Bano. *Neuroendocrine control of fat body metabolism in some insects*. HS Gour. Dr. (Mrs) Smita Banerjee.

5. Lalitha, S.V. *Studies on histochemical and histoenzymological aspects of the acanthocephalan parasite, Paltisentis ophiocephali (Thapar, 1930) Baylis, 1933 parasitising fresh water fish, Channa striatus*. Osmania.

6. Masood Parveez Usman Sharcef. *Some aspects of reproduction in the female apodan amphibian, Ichthyophis*. Karnatak. Dr. V.B. Nadkarni.

7. Michael, R. Dinakaran. *Studies on the immune response to bovine serum albumin in the lizard, Calotes versicolor*. Madurai.

8. Patro, U. Kedarenath. *Biochemical studies in the muscle and brain of the teleost, Ophiocephalus, Channa punctatus under various experimental conditions*. Berhampur. Dr. B.K. Patnaik.

9. Ravindra Kumari. *Histological, histochemical and biochemical investigations of the hypothalamo—hypophysealgonadal axis of Indian bull frog, Rana tigrina Daud after using a few selected drugs with particular reference to induced breeding*. Osmania.

Medical Sciences

1. Balaraman, R. *Some pharmacological investigations of cadmium*. Baroda.

2. Radhakrishnan, V. *Oro-intestinal responses in chronically food-deprived and hypothalamic damaged rats*. Delhi.

Veterinary Science

1. Sarma, Dilip Kumar. *Studies on the comparative immunity of fowl pox vaccines*. Punjab Agri.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF BIOTECHNOLOGY

Require the services of suitable officers for the following vacant posts on deputation/transfer basis initially for a period of 2-3 years on usual deputation terms :—

1. Director (3 posts)
(Pay Scale : Rs. 5100-150-5700-200-6300)
2. Principal Scientific Officer (7 posts)
Pay Scale : Rs. 3700-125-4700-150-5000)
3. Senior Scientific Officer (Grade-I) (7 posts)
(Pay Scale : Rs. 3000-100-3500-125-4500)
4. Senior Scientific Officer (Grade-II) (3 posts)
(Pay Scale : Rs. 2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000)

ELIGIBILITY

1. For the posts of Director

Scientists or Technologists working in the Central/State Governments/Universities/Recognised Research Institutions/Semi-Government or Statutory or Autonomous Organisations in India or abroad;

(a) (i) holding analogous posts; or (ii) with 2 years' service in posts in the scale of Rs 1800-2000 (pre-revised) or equivalent; or (iii) with 5 years' service in posts in the scale of Rs. 1500-2000 (pre-revised) or equivalent; and

(b) possessing the educational qualifications and experience as laid down below :—

Essential : (i) Master's degree in live Sciences, biochemistry, medical and veterinary sciences from a recognised University or equivalent.

(ii) 10 years' experience in Research and Development Industrial/Academic Institutions and/or Science and Technology Organisations out of which five years should be in a Managerial capacity for S & T programme, planning, development and Coordination.

Desirable : (i) Doctorate degree in the relevant subject or Master's degree in biochemistry, immunology or related subjects in live sciences from a recognised University or equivalent.

(ii) Experience in Technology Acquisition and Evaluation and Technology Transfer.

(iii) For BTIC Cell (Biotechnology Information Centre) experience in Computer-based information service would be preferred.

(iv) For the incumbent for production and R & D vaccines, actual experience of vaccine manufacturing or in the pharmaceuticals industry will be preferred.

(v) For the Indo-US Vaccine Action Programme (VAP) Cell, the experience of management and coordination of R & D in medical biotechnology will be preferred.

2. For the posts of Principal Scientific Officer

Scientists or Technologists working in the Government of India Ministries/Departments/Organisations.

(a) (i) holding analogous posts; or

(ii) with 5 years' service in posts in the scale of

Rs. 3000-100-3500-125-4500 (Revised) or equivalent; and

(b) possessing the educational qualifications and experience as laid down below :

Essential : (i) Master's degree in live sciences or biochemistry, medical and veterinary sciences from a recognised University or equivalent.

Desirable : (i) Doctorate degree in the relevant subject or Master's degree in Micro-biology from a recognised University or equivalent.

(ii) Coordination policy and planning project development.

(iii) For the incumbent for production and R & D vaccines actual experience of vaccine manufacturing or in the pharmaceuticals industry will be preferred.

(iv) For the Indo-US VAP Cell the experience of management and coordination of R & D in medical bio-technology will be preferred.

(v) For Technology Mission on Oilpalm and Coconut, experience of plantation management will be preferred.

(vi) For S & T Project on Immunodiagnostics, experience in immunology development and patenting of immunodiagnostics Units.

3. For the posts of Senior Scientific Officer (Grade-I)

Scientists or Technologists working in the Government of India Ministries/Departments Organisations;

(a) (i) holding analogous posts; or

(ii) with 5 years' experience in the posts in the scale of Rs. 2200-75-2800-EB-100-4000 (Revised) or equivalent; and

(b) possessing the educational qualifications and experience as laid down below :

Essential : (i) Master's degree in live sciences or biochemistry or medical and veterinary sciences from a recognised University or equivalent.

(ii) 4 years' experience in Research and Development/Industrial/Academic Institutions and/or Science and Technology Organisations.

Desirable : (i) Doctorate degree in the relevant subject or Master's degree in Microbiology from a recognised University or equivalent;

(ii) Coordination policy and planning project development.

(iii) For the incumbent for production and R & D vaccines, actual experience of manufacturing or in the pharmaceuticals industry will be preferred.

(iv) For the Indo-US VAP Cell, the experience of management and coordination of R & D in medical biotechnology will be preferred.

(v) For S & T Project on Immunodiagnostics, experience in immunology, development and patenting of immunodiagnostics Units.

4. For the posts of Senior Scientific Officer (Grade-II)

Scientists or Technologists working in the Government of India Ministries/Departments/Organisations;

- (a) (i) holding analogous posts; or
- (ii) with 5 years' experience in posts in the scale of Rs. 2000-3500 or equivalent; and
- (b) possessing the educational qualifications and experience as laid down below :

Essential : (i) Master's degree in live sciences or biochemistry or medical and veterinary sciences from a recognised University or equivalent.

(ii) 4 years' experience in Research and Development Industrial/Academic Institutions and/or Science and Technology Organisations.

(iii) Diploma in Computer Science

Desirable : Doctorate degree in the relevant subject or Master's degree in Microbiology from a recognised University or equivalent;

(i) Coordination, policy and planning project development.

(ii) For the incumbent for production and R & D vaccines, actual experience of vaccine manufacturing or in the pharmaceuticals industry will be preferred.

(iv) For BTIC Cell (Biotechnology Information System) experience of computer-based information service would be preferred.

(v) Experience in handling computer software, systems analysis and data processing.

DUTIES

1. For the post of Director

Assist in policy formulation, organise ways and methods to implement the plan schemes in the area of Technology Transfer; the respective areas with appropriate monitoring of the progress and co-ordination of activities in various organisations. Supervise the work and staff given to their charge.

2. For the post of Principal Scientific Officer

Assist in policy formulation, organise ways and methods to implement the plan schemes in the area of Technology Transfer; in the respective areas with appropriate monitoring of the progress and co-ordination of activities in various organisations. Supervise the work and staff given to their charge.

3. For the posts of Senior Scientific Officer (Grade-I)

Assist in policy formulation, organise ways and methods to implement the plan schemes in the area of Technology Transfer in the respective areas with

appropriate monitoring of the progress and co-ordination of activities in various organisations. Supervise the work and staff given to their charge.

4. For the posts of Senior Scientific Officer (Grade-II)

To organise ways and methods to implement the plan schemes in the area of Technology Transfer, in the respective areas with appropriate monitoring of the progress and co-ordination of activities in various organisations. Supervise the work and staff given to their charge.

The eligible officers who are desirous of being considered for the above mentioned posts in the Department may send their application/bio-data in triplicate in the prescribed proforma **THROUGH PROPER CHANNEL** to the Under Secretary, Department of Biotechnology, Block-2, 7th Floor, CGO Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003 **within three weeks** from the Date of publication of this Advertisement. Applications received after due date and those without proper channel will not be considered.

PROFORMA

1. Name :
2. Father's Name :
3. Address :
 - (a) Present :
 - (b) Permanent :
4. Date of Birth :
5. Date of first joining the Govt. Service :
6. Date of retirement under Central/State Govt. Rules :
7. Marital Status :
8. Educational Qualifications
(Year-wise details from Graduation onwards be given) :
9. Present post held :
10. Date from which present post held :
11. Scale of Pay and present Pay drawn :
12. Details of Service/Experience :

| S. No. | Name of Post & Place of Posting | Name of the Employer | From To | Scale of Pay | Nature of Duties |
|--------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------|------------------|
|--------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------|------------------|

13. Additional Qualifications; if any.
14. Remarks.

Signature of the Candidate
(with Date)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

BANASTHALI VIDYAPITH

Member : Association of Indian Universities.
Association of Commonwealth Universities.

Department of Computer Science

Readers—2 : Good academic record with a doctoral degree or equivalent published work. Evidence of being actively engaged in—(i) research (ii) innovation in teaching methods or (iii) production of teaching materials.

About 5 years of teaching and/or research or work experience in Computer applications provided that at least 3 years are as a Lecturer or in any equivalent position associated with Computer Systems.

OR

(i) Master's Degree in Computer Science or Master's Degree in any discipline with a diploma in Computer Science or Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science/Electronics and Tele-Communications.

(ii) With 5 years experience in Computer System Development, Computer Programming and in conducting training programmes in Computer Science/Data Communications. Computer Systems Models and performance evaluation/Software Engineering/Artificial Intelligence/Knowledge based Systems/Pattern Recognition/Digital Image Process/Micro Computer Architecture application, Computer graphics/excellent oral and written Communication ability.

Scale : Rs. 1200-1900 (to be revised).

Lecturers—2

(A) (i) II M.Tech. (Computer Science) or II M.E. (Computer Science) or II Master in Computer application (MCA) or II M.Sc. (Computer Science).

OR

(ii) I Master's Degree and I Post-graduate Diploma in Computer Science and Computer applications.

OR

(iii) II Master's Degree and II Post graduate Diploma in Computer Science and Computer Applications with one year experience.

(B) M.B.A. with specialization in Computer and Operation Research Techniques.

Scale : Rs. 700-1600 (to be revised).

Technical Assistant—1

Qualifications — MCA — Computer Science or B.Sc. I/High II with Diploma in Computer Science (DCA) or B.Sc. with Computer Science (three year Degree course).

Scale : 820-1550.

Revised : 1490-3050 Rajasthan Government grade.

Note : (1) Teachers must become habitual wearer of Khadi on appointment.

(2) Selection Committee may recommend higher start, higher grade in exceptional cases.

(3) Other things being equal, women candidates preferred.

(4) Second class return fare payable for interview.

Applications on plain paper giving complete details of academic qualifications, experience, proof of age and copies of marklists of all public examinations with postal order of Rs. 10/- must reach the Secretary, Banasthali Vidyapith, P.O. Banasthali Vidyapith (Rajasthan) 304022 within 15 days of the advertisement. No. 15/87.

PANJAB UNIVERSITY

CHANDIGARH

(Advt. No. 11/87)

Applications are invited for the following posts so as to reach the Registrar, Panjab University, Chandigarh,

ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

AIU HOUSE, 16 KOTLA MARG, NEW DELHI-110002

Applications from Indian citizens are invited for the following post in the prescribed form available on payment of Rs. 2/- from the Office of the Association :

Research Officer

Pay Scale : Rs. 2200-4000 (Revised)

Qualifications

Essential : Good Master's Degree in Economics, Education or Social Sciences.

Desirable : Doctorate in Education or in Economics, with 5 years' experience in Research preferably in the area of Economics of Education.

Job Description

The incumbent will be responsible for handling research projects and organising seminars, conferences and workshops relating to university education.

Persons with experience of working in university level institutions will be preferred and can be considered on deputation terms.

The post carries Dearness and other allowances generally at the Central Government rates. Total emoluments at the initial of the Scale amount to Rs. 3256/-, including HRA and Special Allowance. Higher start in the prescribed pay scale may be given in deserving cases. Relaxation in any of the requirements may be made in exceptional cases. The post is for one year in the first instance but is likely to continue on a regular basis. The Association reserves the right not to fill up the vacancy advertised, if the circumstances so warrant. SC/ST/Ex-service-men will be given preference. Canvassing in any form by or on behalf of a candidate will be a disqualification. Outstation candidates called for interview will be paid single second class rail fare to and fro by the shortest route.

Applications complete in all respects should reach the Office by 30 November 1987. Persons already in service should apply through proper channel. Applications received after the last date or without complete information will not be entertained.

alongwith Postal Orders of Rs. 10/- by 20.11.1987. Fourteen days extra time is permissible to persons who have to submit their applications from abroad:

Professors : (Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500)

1. Psychology-1
2. Geography-1
3. Statistics-1

2. Reader : (Rs. 1200-50-1300-60-1900)

1. Statistics-1

3. Lecturers : (Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600)

1. Geography-2
2. Education-1

Note : 1. The Vice-Chancellor could place before the Selection Committee names of suitable persons for its consideration alongwith the applications

received in response to the advertisement.

2. It is not obligatory on the part of the University to call for interview every candidate who possesses the essential qualifications.

3. The number of vacancies may change.

4. The University may also prepare a panel of suitable candidates for appointment against vacancies occurring within a specified period.

Detailed instructions, specializations, various allocations and reservations concerning the various posts and other details are available in the application forms. These can be obtained from the Cashier, Panjab University, Chandigarh, personally on payment of Rs. 2/- or by making a written request to the Assistant Registrar (Estt. 1), Panjab University, Chandigarh accompanied by self-addressed stamped (worth Rs. 3.40p.) envelope of 23 x 10 cms. and postal order of Rs. 2,- drawn in favour of the Registrar, Panjab University, Chandigarh.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HYDROLOGY

JAL VIGYAN BHAWAN
ROORKEE

No. 22/1/87-NIH (ADMN)

Dated : 23-10-1987

CORRIGENDUM

The last date for the receipt of applications for the following posts in the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee which were advertised vide Advt. No. 6/87-NIH, Dated September 1, 1987 has been extended upto 30th November, 1987.

1. Scientist 'E'
2. Scientist 'C'

Those who have already applied in response to the earlier advertisement, need not apply again.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

BANGALORE-560012

REQUIRES

Indian Nationals for the faculty positions at the level of Assistant Professor in the Department of Management Studies.

Essential : Ph.D./FIIM with specialization in the areas of Financial Management and Marketing Management and two years experience in teaching and/or research and/or industry. Should have strong analytical ability with proven capability for quantitative analysis demonstrated through published work.

Desirable : Candidate should have the flexibility and capability to participate in collaborative research with other faculty of the department in the areas of Resource Management in general and of Operations/Energy/Environmental/Water/R & D Management in particular.

Emoluments : Rs. 4,822/- p.m. in the Scale Rs. 3700-5700.

Details and prescribed application forms can be obtained on request accompanied by crossed IPO for Rs. 5/- drawn in favour of the Registrar, Indian Institute of Science (SC/ST exempted on production of Caste/Tribe Certificate issued by a competent authority) and self-addressed, Rs. 5.40 stamped of 28 x 18 cm size before 16 NOVEMBER, 1987.

R(IA)/308/44/87

REGISTRAR

**UCHCHA SIKSHA AUR SHODH
SANSTHAN**

**POST GRADUATE AND RESEARCH
COMPLEX : HYDERABAD
DAKSHINA BHARAT HINDI
PRACHAR SABHA**

Advt. No. 9/87-88

Applications are invited in the prescribed form for the following post on or before 25.11.87 on the following address : REGISTRAR, POST-GRADUATE AND RESEARCH COMPLEX, DAKSHINA BHARAT HINDI PRACHAR SABHA, POST BOX No. 82, KHAIRATABAD, HYDERABAD—500 004.

Professor of HINDI

Scale of Pay : Rs. 1500-2500+ Usual Allowances.

Qualifications : An eminent Ph.D. with published work of high quality, actively engaged in research in Hindi Linguistics. 10 years experience of Teaching and Research. Experience of guiding research at Doctoral level.

OR

An Outstanding scholar with established reputation who has made significant contribution to knowledge.

Desirable Qualification : The applicant should be able to provide leadership and orientation to studies in comparative Literature, Contrastive Linguistics and Functional Hindi. Knowledge of South Indian Languages is preferred.

Applications can be had from the Registrar by sending Postal Order of Rs. 5/- with self-addressed Cover.

**V. Anjaneya Sarma
REGISTRAR**

**INDIAN VETERINARY
RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

IZATNAGAR : U P.

Advt. No. 4/87-MRDPC

Applications addressed to the Asstt. Registrar (MRDPC), IVRI, Izatnagar-243 122 are invited for recruitment to the following posts at this Institute, under the administrative control of the ICAR. The posts are temporary but likely to continue.

Candidates fulfilling the required eligibilities should apply giving full particulars, on plain paper, in the format given below, within 15 days from the date of advertisement. Candidates serving in Govt./Semi Govt./Autonomous

Organisations should apply through proper channel. The posts are pensionable but non-government. The Head quarters of the posts will be at Izatnagar/Mukteshwar (Kumaon) for the present, but the appointees will be liable to serve in any Institute of the ICAR/IVRI located anywhere in India. Applications, incomplete, in any respect or received after the due date will not be entertained nor any correspondence on the subject will be entertained.

**1. T-II-3 (Foreman Mechanical) One post,
Rs. 1400-2300 (Reserved for SC).**

Qualifications

Essential—(i) Three years Diploma/Bachelor's Degree in Agricultural Engineering / Automobile Engineering/ Mechanical Engineering.

(ii) Atleast three years' experience in Repair, Maintenance and Overhauling of various types of Tractors' Diesel Engines and Agricultural machines in large agricultural workshop for diploma holders.

OR

Higher certificate in relevant field mentioned above with five years experience in the above field.

**2. T-II-3 (Computer Operator), One post:
Unreserved, Rs. 1400-2300.**

Qualifications

Essential—(i) Three years Diploma/Bachelor's Degree in any discipline with knowledge of computer operation and console work or equivalent qualification.

(ii) Atleast three years experience in the relevant field (in a Research Organisation, University) for diploma holders.

Desirable—(i) Experience of data entry on key to floppy machine.

(ii) Familiarity with computer operation on Micro-32 computer system or similar system.

(iii) Knowledge of computer programming.

**3 T-II-3 (F.S. Breeding), One post,
Rs. 1400-2300, Reserved for ST but SC
may also apply.**

Qualifications

Essential—(i) Three years Diploma/IDD/Bachelor's degree in Agriculture with Animal Husbandry.

(ii) Atleast three years experience of working in a Livestock farm for diploma holders.

Desirable—Working experience in a Livestock farm for Bachelor's degree holders.

**4. Staff Nurse, Three posts (Two unreserved and one reserved for ST)
Rs. 1200-2040**

Qualifications

Essential—(i) Matriculate or its equivalent

(ii) Should possess the certificate of Registration in "General Nursing and Midwifery" as prescribed by the Central/State Government having a minimum of two years experience of a Nurse in a recognised Hospital/Organisation.

Desirable—(i) Five years experience as Midwife.

(ii) Diploma in General Nursing and Midwifery.

(iii) Two years experience of Nursing in a Government/Semi-Government Hospital.

Note : In fields where the duration of diploma courses available in the country is only two years, the minimum qualification will be two years diploma instead of three years diploma.

The candidates already employed should apply through proper channel or furnish a 'NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE' from their employer.

The number of posts can increase or decrease. T.A. will be paid to unemployed SC/ST candidates as per rules applicable. The prescribed educational qualifications are the minimum and mere possession of the same do not entitle candidates to be called for interview. When the number of applications received in response to this Advertisement is larger and it will not be convenient or possible for the Institute to interview all the candidates, it may restrict the number of candidates for interview to a reasonable limit on the basis of qualification and experience higher than the minimum prescribed in the Advertisement or by holding a screening test. The unemployed candidates for the post of Staff Nurse should be registered with the respective Employment Exchanges or Boards and the registration should be valid upto the date of interview.

Candidates must write the name of the post and Advertisement Number in CAPITAL LETTERS on the top of the envelope.

Age Limit : 18 to 30 years for the posts from Sl. No. 1 to 3 and 18 to 25 years for the post at Sl. No. 4. (Relaxable for SC/ST/PH/Ex. SM as per rules and no age limit for ICAR employees. Crucial date for determining the age limit shall be the last date for receipt of application from the candidates.

FORMAT

Advt. No. 4/87-IVRI

APPLICATION FOR THE POST OF—

1. Name in full
(in capital letters)
2. Father's/Husband's Name :
3. Present Postal Address :
4. Permanent Address :
5. Place & Date of Birth :
6. Age on closing date of Advt. :
7. Nationality : Sex :
8. Name of Employment Exchange :
(i) Registration No.
(ii) Valid upto
9. Category which he/she belongs i.e.
SC/ST/PH/Ex-Servicemen/General :
10. Details of attested/photostat copies :
11. Qualification :

Pass Port size
recent photograph
should be affixed
here

| Name of Exam. | Name of Board/Univ. | Class or % Division | Year | Subjects |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|------|----------|
|---------------|---------------------|------------------------|------|----------|

12. If employed, give following particulars :

| Name of employer | Designation | Pay Scale & Salary drawn | Nature of employment Temp./Q.P./ Permanent | Date of joining | Date of leaving |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|

I hereby declare that all the statements made above are true, complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I also declare that (i) I have never been punished or debarred from Govt. (Central/State), autonomous organisations and ICAR service, (ii) I have not been convicted by a Court of Law for any offence. In the event of any information being found false or incorrect or ineligibility being detected at any time before or after the examination/interview, action may be taken against me, and I shall be bound by the decision of the Employer.

Dated the :

Signature of Candidate

**HIMACHAL PRADESH
UNIVERSITY
'RECRUITMENT BRANCH'**

Advertisement No. 4/87

Applications are invited (on prescribed form) for the following posts so as to reach the Section Officer, Recruitment Branch, H.P. University, Shimla-171005 by the 17th November, 1987 alongwith a Crossed Indian Postal Order of Rs. 20/- (Rs. 10/- for SC/ST) payable to the Finance Officer :

I. Professors : Plan posts, likely to continue (Pay Scale : Rs. 1500-2500) in the following subjects of Postgraduate Centre :

ENGLISH-1, PUB. ADMN.-1, MUSIC-1.

II. Readers : Plan posts likely to continue (Pay Scale : Rs. 1200-1900) in the following subjects of Postgraduate Centre :

PUB. ADMN.-1, STATISTICS-1,
JOURNALISM-1, YOGA-1, COM-
PUTER SCIENCES-1.

Essential Qualifications

I. For Professor : An eminent scholar with published work of high quality

actively engaged in research. Ten years experience of teaching and/or research. Experience of guiding research at Doctoral level.

OR

An outstanding scholar with established reputation who has made significant contribution to knowledge.

II. For Reader : Good academic record with a Doctoral degree or equivalent published work. Evidence of being actively engaged in (i) research or (ii) innovation in teaching methods or (iii) production of teaching materials.

About five years experience of teaching and/or research provided that at least three of these years were as Lecturer or in an equivalent position.

This condition may be relaxed in the case of candidates with outstanding research work.

Candidates already in service should send their applications through proper channel. An advance copy, however, may be sent direct.

Candidates called for interview will have to come to the place of the interview at their own expenses and bring with them their original research papers, degrees, and certificates, etc. for verification.

The University reserves the right to negotiate with suitable person or per-

sons, if necessary, who may not have applied formally.

The University also reserves the right to fill up or not to fill up the posts or to call only selected candidates for interview. The number of posts likely to be filled may vary.

Application form can be obtained from the Section Officer, Recruitment Branch, H.P. University, Shimla-171005, personally on payment of Rs. 5/- or by making a written request to him accompanied by self-addressed envelope of 23 x 10 cms. with postage stamps affixed worth Rs. 1.40 ps., and a postal order of Rs. 5/- drawn in favour of the Finance Officer, H.P. University, Shimla-171005

Note : (i) Applications received on plain paper, applications not in conformity with the requirements as specified in the application form and applications received after the due date will not be entertained, and no correspondence will be entertained in this regard.

(ii) A person applying for more than one post should send a separate application for each post.

**A.R. Chaudhan
REGISTRAR**

**INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE
BANGALORE-560 012**

REQUIRES

Following in the Computer Centre under the Super Computer Project.

1. SENIOR SCIENTIFIC OFFICERS

(2 Posts) (A/308/42/87)

Essential : ME in Electrical/Electronics/Communication/Computer Science with 3 years experience in Systems Software Development/ maintenance of large computers OR PhD in Computer Science/Engineering with demonstrated ability in developing large programs OR PhD in Science with 3 years post-doctoral experience in Systems Programming/application program development

Desirable : Experience in Computer Graphics or Computer Networking or Computer Operating Systems. Development of Graphics Oriented Algorithms, Numerical Algorithms and Vectorization.

2. SCIENTIFIC OFFICERS

(4 Posts) (A/308/43/87)

Essential : ME in any discipline OR PhD Science with aptitude in programming/demonstrated ability in development of large systems programs.

Desirable : Experience in Computer Graphics or Computer Networking or Computer Operating Systems. Development of Graphics oriented Algorithms, Numerical Algorithms and Vectorization.

Emoluments : Post 1 : Rs. 3,964/- p.m. in the grade Rs. 3000-4500; Post 2 : Rs. 2,926/- p.m. in the grade Rs. 2200-4000.

Details and prescribed application forms can be obtained on request (separate for each post) accompanied by crossed IPO for Rs. 5/- drawn in favour of the Registrar, Indian Institute of Science (SC/ST exempted on production of Caste/Tribe Certificate issued by a competent authority) and self-addressed, Rs. 5.40 stamped envelope of 28x18 cm size before 16 November 1987.

REGISTRAR

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

(Advertisement No. 4/1987-88)

APPLICATIONS are invited for the undermentioned posts. The benefit of Provident Fund/Pension, Dearness Allowance and City Compensatory Allowances are admissible according to University rules. The retirement age of the University Employees is 60 years. The appointment will be made on one year probation on all permanent posts. Higher starting salary within the grade is admissible to specially qualified and experienced candidates.

Applications will be entertained on the prescribed form duly supported with a Bank Draft or Crossed Indian Postal Orders of Rs. 10/- (of Rs. 2.50 for the candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes category) in favour of the Registrar, BHU towards application fee. Application form alongwith detailed qualifications will be supplied on receipt of crossed I.P.O. Bank Draft of Rs. 2 - in favour of the Registrar, BHU & self-addressed envelope of 23 cm x 10 cm size carrying stamps of Rs. 1.80. Candidates called for interview for these posts will be paid actual Railway fare by the Second Class plus reservation charges for sleeper, if paid, and, or actual Bus fare

from the present residence bothways by the shortest route as per University rules. No other expenses will be paid.

Applications for each post be sent separately alongwith attested copies of certificates and marksheets in support of the qualifications and experience mentioned in the application and be addressed to the Registrar (Selection Committee Section), Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi-221005 INDIA.

Incomplete application in any respect will not be entertained for consideration. Those who are in service should apply through proper channel. Money Order or Cheque will not be accepted towards application fee.

Reservation : (1) A reservation of 15% in the case of Scheduled Castes and 7½% in the case of Scheduled Tribes will be made in the category of teaching posts upto the level of lecturers only. (2) A reservation of 22½% (15% S.C. and 7½% S.T.) will be made in the category of non-teaching posts at entry level.

The last date for receipt of application in the Office of the Registrar (Selection Committee Section), Banaras Hindu University either by post or by hand

will be **DECEMBER 10, 1987**. Applications will be received by hand at the Counter only upto 2.30 P.M. on each working day till the last date. No application shall be entertained after the last date from external, in-service employees and the candidates residing abroad.

Note : 1. Number of vacancies are tentative and can vary according to needs.

2. Those who have already applied timely for the posts shown at serial numbers 5, 6, 9 to 12, 14, 15, 17 to 21, 26, 27, 31, 34, 38 to 43, 45, 46 and 51 to 56 in response to our earlier advertisements need not apply again. However, they may send 10 copies of their latest bio-data for consideration.

Grades

Professor—Rs. 1500-60-1800-100-2000-125/2-2500 (pre-revised).

(N.P.A. Rs. 600/-p.m. to Medical Graduates appointed in the Institute of Medical Sciences).

Reader—Rs. 1200-50 1300-60-1900 (pre-revised*).

Lecturer—Rs. 700-40-1100-50-1600 (pre-revised*).

*(N.P.A.—50% of pay subject to maximum of Rs. 500/- p.m. to Medical Gra-

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY ANNAMALAINAGAR

55th Annual Convocation—1987

Convocation for conferring Degrees, Titles and Diplomas will be held at Annamalainagar during the Second Week of December, 1987.

Filled in applications from candidates for taking degrees and titles **In Person/In Absentia** must reach the Registrar on or before **20th November, 1987**. Printed forms of applications can be obtained by sending a self-addressed envelope affixing 0.60p stamp.

Post Graduates, Professional and Research degree holders and Prize Winners in all other degrees are alone given the option for taking their degrees "**In Person**". All the rest are required to apply for taking degrees "**In Absentia**".

Correspondence Courses

Those who have not already submitted their applications for the degree/diploma (In Absentia) may submit the same before **20th November, 1987**.

R. Rajamanickam
REGISTRAR

duates appointed in the Institute of Medical Sciences only).

Other Posts—As indicated against the posts.

INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

1. Professor of Ophthalmology (One)
2. Professor of Anatomy (Neuroanatomy) (One)
3. Reader in Anatomy (Histology) (One)
4. Reader in Clinical Psychology (One) (Dept. of Psychiatry)
5. Reader in Biochemistry (Reproductive Biochemistry) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 11/1984-85, No. 2/1985-86 and No. 7/1985-86)
6. Reader in Skin & V.D. (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)
7. Lecturer in Molecular Biochemistry (One)

S.S HOSPITAL

8. Medical Officers (Eleven)
Grade: Rs. 700-1600 plus N.P.A. as admissible under rules.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

9. Professor of Pharmacognosy (Spl. in Pharmacognosy) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 3/1984-85 and No. 2/1985-86).
10. Professor of Mechanical Engg. (Industrial Management) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 12/1984-85 and No. 2/1985-86).
11. Professor of Mechanical Engg. (Thermal) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86).
12. Reader in Mechanical Engg. (Production Engg.) (Three) (Earlier Advt. No. 12/1984-85 and No. 2/1985-86).
13. Lecturer in Humanities (One)

Note : The candidates should possess Degrees in Economics/ Sociology Psychology.

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

14. Irwin Professor of Agricultural Sciences (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 4/1978-79, No. 6/1983-84 and No. 2/1985-86).
15. Professor of Genetics & Plant Breeding (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86).

16. Reader-cum-Breeder (One) (under All India Coordinated Research Project on Oilseeds)—Dept. of Genetics & Plant Breeding.

17. Reader in Agricultural Statistics (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 9/1979-80, No. 6/1983-84 and No. 2/1985-86).

18. Reader in Physics & Mathematics (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 13/1982-83, No. 6/1983-84 and No. 2/1985-86).

19. Lecturer in Agricultural Statistics (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 13/1981-82, No. 20/1981-82, No. 6/1983-84 and No. 2/1985-86).

20. Lecturer in Physics (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 20/1981-82, No. 6/1983-84 and No. 2/1985-86).

21. Lecturer in Mycology & Plant Pathology (Spl. in Virology) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

FACULTY OF ARTS

22. Reader in History of Arts (Iconography, Western Art History) (One)

23. Reader in Journalism & Mass Communication (Spl. in Communication Research, preparation of teaching materials, seminars & publication) (One)

24. Lecturer in Bengali (One) (Dept. of Bengali)

25. Lecturer in Bengali (One) (Mahila Mahavidyalaya)

26. Lecturer in Arabic (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 13/1982-83, No. 6/1983-84 and No. 2/1985-86).

27. Assistant Librarian (One) (Dept. of Journalism & Mass Communication) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86).

Grade : Rs. 700-1600.

SANSKRIT VIDYA DHARM VIGYAN SANKAY

28. Reader in Vyakaran (One)

29. Lecturer in Vyakaran (One)

30. Lecturer in Veda (One)

31. Lecturer in Mimansa (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

32. Reader in History (One)

33. Lecturer in Economics (One) (Mahila Mahavidyalaya)

FACULTY OF SCIENCE

34. Professor of Statistics (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

35. Professor of Zoology (One)

36. Reader in Zoology (Cell Physio-

logy/Biochemistry) (One) (Centre of Advanced Study in Zoology—Dept. of Zoology)

37. Reader in Zoology (One)

38. Reader in Biochemistry (Spl. in Metabolism, Neurochemistry, Membrane or Enzymology) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

39. Reader in Computer Science (Two) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

40. Reader in Mathematics (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

41. Reader in Chemistry (Physical) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

42. Lecturer in Chemistry (Physical) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

43. Lecturer in Chemistry (Analytical) (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

44. Lecturer in Chemistry (One) (Mahila Mahavidyalaya)

45. Lecturer in Physics (Two) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

46. Lecturer in Mathematics (One) (Mahila Mahavidyalaya) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

47. Lecturer in Zoology (Two) (Mahila Mahavidyalaya)

48. Lecturer in Geography (One) (Mahila Mahavidyalaya)

FACULTY OF PERFORMING ARTS

49. Reader in Instrumental Music (Sitar) (One)

50. Reader in Musicology (One)

CENTRAL LIBRARY

51. Deputy Librarian (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

FACULTY OF COMMERCE

52. Reader in Commerce (Two) (Earlier Advt. No. 3/1983-84, No. 6/1983-84, No. 2/1985-86 and No. 3/1985-86)

53. Lecturer in Commerce (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 3/1983-84, No. 6/1983-84 and No. 2/1985-86).

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

54. Placement Officer (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

Grade : Rs. 1100-1600.

55. Case Analyst (One) (Earlier Advt. No. 2/1985-86)

Grade : Rs. 700-1300.

56. Lecturer in Management Studies (Six) (Earlier Advt. No. 3/1985-86).